



Vegetable Varieties

THEIR DESCRIPTIONS AND USES

Research and Plant Breeding Division

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

1856-1956 Our First 100 Years

1856-1956
Our First 100 Years

Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

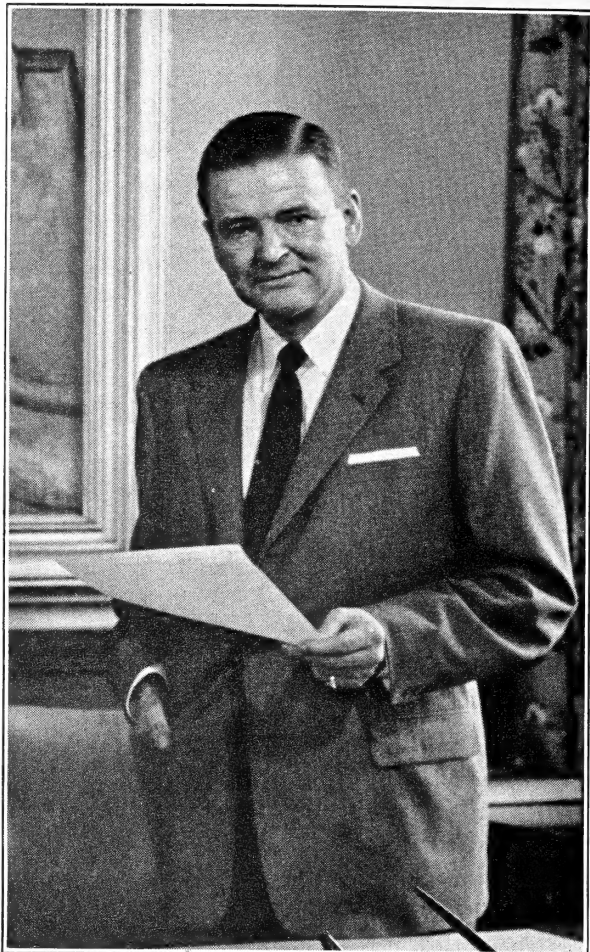
Sales and Distribution

Detroit, Michigan Mountain View, California
Los Angeles, Memphis, Harlingen, Tampa

OUR FIRST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

This is Ferry-Morse Seed Co.'s 100th year in business. That is longer than the lifetime of any man who has contributed to the Company's growth. It is long enough to be rich with history and to build a heritage of courage, accomplishment and integrity which is an inspiration to today's management and staff.

Only three and a half centuries ago the sellers of garden seed evidently did not enjoy - or deserve - the public confidence that now is ours. We find one Richard Gardiner, a Shropshire linen draper who also sold vegetables and seeds, warning one and all in a seed price list dated 1603 against "the great and abominable falsehoods of these sortes of people which sell Garden Seedes".



Here in our country the seed business is a lot younger, and it was in 1856 that D. M. Ferry saw the need and the opportunity to bring reliable seed supplies to the home gardener. It is interesting to note that in carrying out his idea he envisioned the advantages of "self-serve" merchandising! A little later, another man of vision, C. C. Morse, saw that California conditions were optimum for seed growing and pioneered the production activity which now runs into millions of pounds annually. Today California grown garden seed is favorably known all over the world. And it was C. C. Morse's son, Lester, who saw the need and the opportunity to improve existing strains of flowers and vegetables genetically. He pioneered the scientific plant breeding which is such an important part of our business today.

These three men had one realization in common -- that the inherent quality of seed is in what it will produce and that cannot be judged by physical inspection or even laboratory test. A sale of seed must therefore depend on the buyer's confidence in the integrity of the seller. That realization is the foundation for our growth and the success we have enjoyed to date.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Stephen Beale". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and a long, sweeping underline.

Stephen Beale
President

Ferry-Morse Seeds



For Commercial Growers



For Home Gardeners

THIS BOOK is a selected list of vegetable varieties with their descriptions and uses. It is not an offer of seeds for sale. Descriptions within are based on detailed performance records from our Research and Plant Breeding Stations.

We make no attempt to predict the performance of varieties in all vegetable growing areas. However, prior to the introduction of varieties we place pilot trials in most areas and can give you their results as a closer guide to local performance.

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Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

ARTICHOKE

Cynara scolymus (Not Jerusalem Artichoke)

GREEN GLOBE

A perennial grown in mild climates, producing large flower buds which are partly edible. Heads are large, globular and dark green.

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus officinalis

MARY WASHINGTON

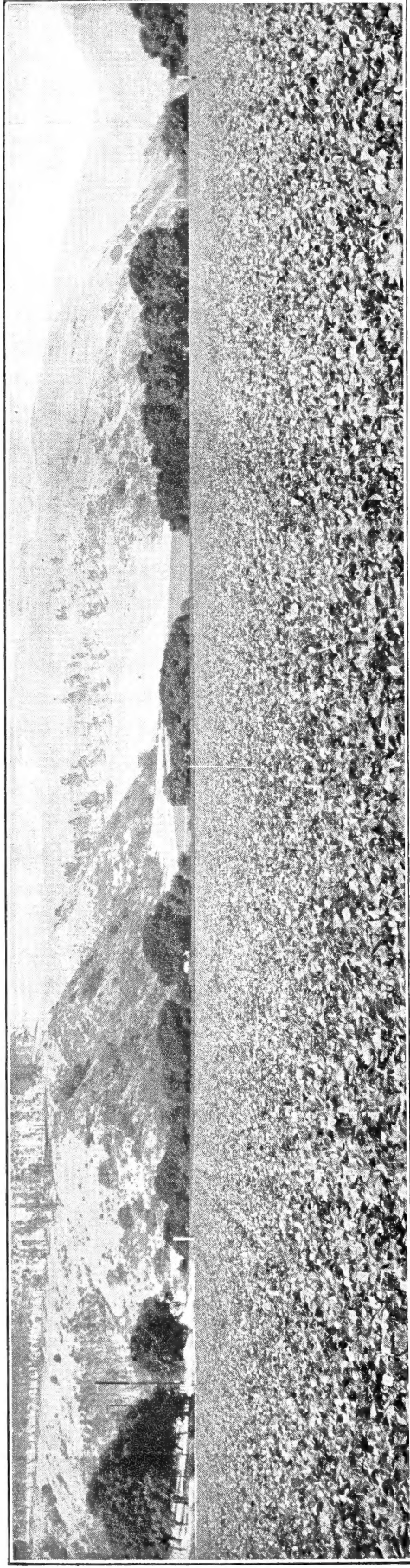
A Rust resistant strain producing large, deep green spears.

MARY WASHINGTON 500

An earlier maturing strain of Mary Washington producing larger spears and very uniform heads.

BEANS

Phaseolus vulgaris



TO INSURE MAXIMUM FREEDOM FROM DISEASE, OUR BEANS ARE GROWN IN IRRIGATED WESTERN AREAS. Extensive trials are conducted annually at our breeding stations in Michigan, Idaho, California and Florida; thereby insuring the greatest care in maintaining and improving the standard varieties. These trials, together with the continuous research of our plant breeding staff, have enabled us to develop and introduce many leading varieties.

We have indicated the number of days required, under ordinary circumstances, for the common garden varieties to produce snap pods. The descriptions are of pods at the snap stage of growth. In field beans we have indicated the days required to mature the crop. In the lima beans we have noted the number of days required to produce green shell beans under ordinary conditions and the descriptions are of green shell pods.

Although earlier varieties of garden beans produce snap pods as early as 40 days from planting in the spring, under particularly favorable conditions, we have chosen to use in our descriptions, the average of many seasons' observations. The length of time required varies according to the section of the country in which the crop is grown. The number of days indicated is particularly useful in comparing the earliness of varieties.

Bush, Wax Podded Varieties

	Principal Adaptability	Color	Pods			Seed	Days
			Length	Width	Section		
CHEROKEE WAX (AAS) A wax podded, stringless, Valentine type, developed for a shipping variety.	Home Market Shipper	Deep golden yellow	6 1/2	7/16	Oval	Black	53
KINGHORN WAX Canners and freezers like its white seeds and fleshy, stringless pods.	Canner Freezer Home Market	Golden yellow	6-6 1/2	3/8	Round	Pure white	55
PENCIL POD WAX The leading wax podded variety for home gardens; stringless, fleshy pods of excellent quality.	Home Market	Yellow	6	3/8	Round	Black	55
ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (Brittle Wax) Most generally used wax bean for canning and commercial freezing. Stringless, nearly fibre free, pods make an ideal pack for cut or whole beans.	Canner Freezer	Light yellow	6	3/8	Round	White, black eye	55
SURE CROP WAX (Bountiful Wax) Noted for dependability as a shipper and market bean. One of most popular stringless, flat podded varieties.	Home Market Shipper	Yellow	6	1/2	Thick flat	Black	53
TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX A definite improvement over the old Golden Wax types, producing more robust plants and better yield.	Home Market	Golden yellow	5 1/4	5/8	Flat oval	White, brownish-black eye	52

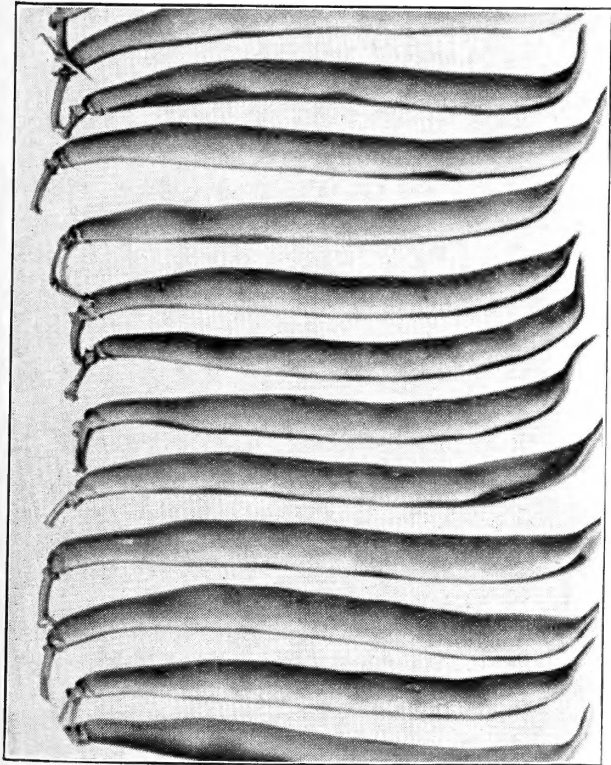
Bush, Green Podded Varieties

BACHICHA Used for snaps and shell beans on Pacific Coast. Bushy plants are vigorous and erect. Pods stringless but somewhat fibrous.	Home Market	Medium dark green	5-6	1/2	Broad flattened	Brownish red with white eye	70
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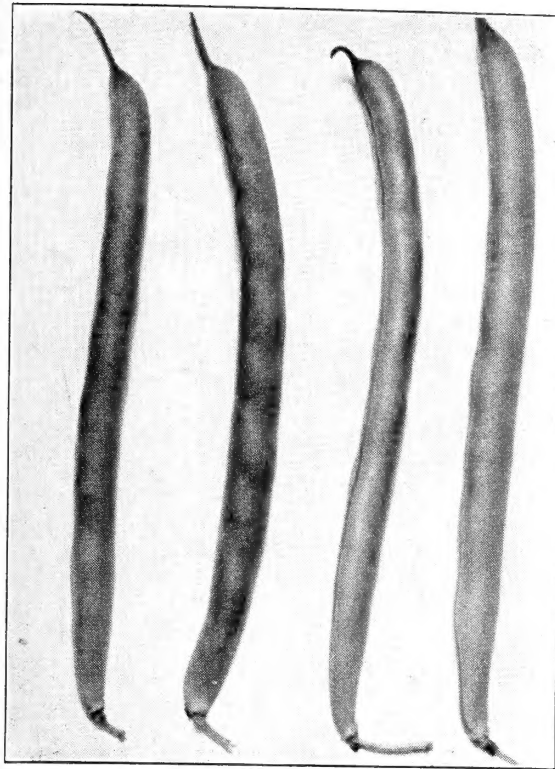
BEANS

Bush, Green Podded Varieties (Cont.)

	Principal Adaptability	Color	Pods			Seed	Days
			Length	Width	Section		
BOUNTIFUL Excellent early shipping variety, grown extensively for northern and eastern markets. Pods stringless.	Home Market Shipper	Light green	7	$\frac{5}{8}$	Flat	Straw yellow	48
COMMODORE, IMPROVED (Dwarf Kentucky Wonder) ... (AAS) A home garden favorite because of its distinctive pole bean flavor. Long pods are delicious when young but quickly become lumpy. Plants vigorous and erect.	Home Canner Market	Medium green	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Nearly round	Dull reddish purple	58
CONTENTER A recent U. S. D. A. introduction, with resistance to common Bean Mosaic and to Powdery Mildew. Pods are of the Stringless Black Valentine type.	Home Market Shipper	Dark green	6	$\frac{3}{8}$	Round	Buff, lightly mottled	54
DWARF HORTICULTURAL Popular as a green shelled bean. Pods, somewhat fibrous, are stringless in small stage. Sometimes used for snap beans.	Home Market	Dark green, splashed carmine	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Flat	Pinkish buff, splashed carmine	53
FERRY'S PLENTIFUL (Black Seeded Bountiful) (AAS) Developed for a shipping and market variety. Shows resistance to some forms of Rust.	Home Market Shipper	Medium deep green	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Flat	Black	49
FULL MEASURE Very productive under favorable conditions. Fleishy, stringless, nearly fibreless pods are ideal for all purposes including commercial freezing.	Canner Freezer Home Market	Medium green	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	Round	Reddish brown, mottled buff	52
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD A standard variety for home garden and frequently used for canning and market. Stringless.	Canner Home Market	Medium green	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	Round	Glossy yellowish- brown	53
PLENTIFUL (See Ferry's Plentiful) PROCESSOR (F-M) Outstanding white-seeded canning and freezing variety. Highly resistant to Common Bean Mosaic and N. Y. 15 Mosaic; vines very dark green and of medium height. Adapted to machine or hand harvesting. Makes an attractive pack with a clear liquor color. Pods straight and smooth, interior structure solid with small seed development at picking stage.	Canning Freezing Baby Food	Medium green	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	Round	Pure white	54



Processor:
Its high
quality pods
give a
premium pack



Tenderbest

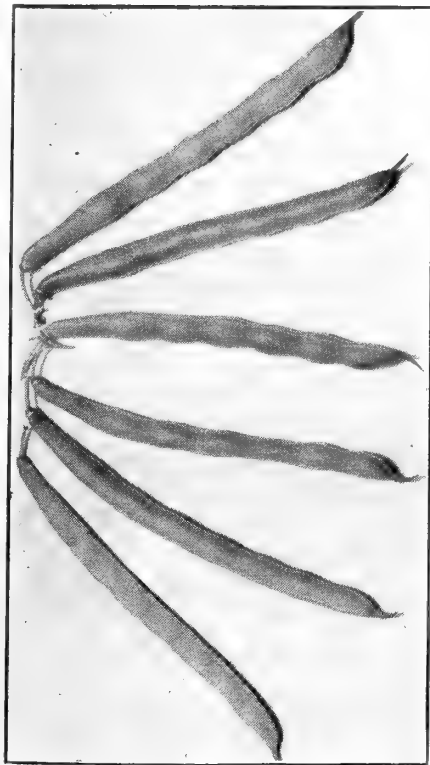
Tenderbest: Husky plants resist drought and Root Rot

SEMINOLE	.....	Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic, Powdery Mildew, and certain kinds of Rust. Developed by Everglades Experiment Station, University of Florida. All purpose, completely stringless variety with very good flavor. Plants are taller than Tendergreen, and yield heavily.	.....
STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE	.....	Excellent shipping variety. Straight, stringless pods retain color long after picking.	.....
STRINGLESS GREEN POD (Landreth's)	.....	Long a popular general purpose bush green podded bean. A sturdy variety with stringless, fibreless pods.	.....
STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE	.....	An improved Red Valentine generally used for home gardens in the Southern States.	.....
STRINGLESS REFUGEE (Idaho Strain)	.....	A Mosaic resistant variety for canning and commercial freezing. Large vines.	.....

Market Home Canner Freezer	Deep apple green	6 1/4-6 1/2	3/8	Round	Brownish purple mottled fawn	54
Market Shipper	Medium green	6 3/4	3/8	Semi- round	Jet black	52
Home Market Shipper	Medium green	6	3/8	Round	Light coffee brown	50
Home	Medium green	4 1/2	3/8	Round	Purplish- red, buff splashed	53
Canner Freezer	Medium green	4 1/2	3/8	Round	Violet purple, splashed with buff	66

BEANS
Bush, Green Podded Varieties (Cont.)

	Principal Adaptability	Color	Length	Pods Width	Section	Seed	Days
SULPHUR Used as a snap bean in the South. Pods are stringless and fibreless when very young, slightly fibrous when full grown.	Home Market	Medium light green	5	3/8	Round	Sulphur yellow	55
TENDERGREEN One of the highest quality all-purpose green podded varieties.	Canner Freezer Home Market Shipper	Dark green	6 1/4	3/8	Round	Brownish- purple, mottled fawn	52
TENDERBEST M. R. (F-M) A worthy successor to Tendergreen. High resistance to Common Bean Mosaic and N. Y. 15 Mosaic. Resistance to Root Rot allows good crops in dry seasons. Upright, dark green plants hold pods high off ground. Very well adapted to mechanical harvesting. Pods are unusually straight and smooth. Market and home gardeners also like Tenderbest because its healthy plants produce over a long season.	Canner Market Home	Medium green	6 1/2	3/8	Round	Purplish with buff mottling	54
TENNESSEE GREEN POD (F-M) Recommended as an early maturing home garden variety. Pods slightly stringy, but very flavorful.	Home	Dark green	7	3/4	Flat and broad	Yellowish- brown	50
TOPCROP (AAS) A new, important addition to the Tendergreen class. Developed by the U. S. D. A. Early and productive with resistance to Common Bean Mosaic. Stringless.	Canner Freezer Market Shipper	Medium green	6	3/8	Round	Brown with buff splashing	48
WADE (AAS) Widely adapted general purpose variety with resistance to Common Bean Mosaic and Powdery Mildew. Developed by U. S. D. A. Very straight pods, but set of pods is not concentrated.	Market Home Canner Freezer	Dark waxy green	5 1/2-6	3/8	Round	Reddish brown	62
WHITE HALF RUNNER Popular as a green bean and dry bean in the South and Southeast. Pods are not stringless and become fibrous when full sized, but have distinctive flavor.	Home Market	Medium light green	4	3/8	Round	White	60



Wade

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15 29-1

E-M 25 (1924)

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BROAD IMPROVED LONG POD

E-M Home and market garden variety for green shelled use only. Very late maturing and should be planted as early as possible when grown in the North.



Topcrop

Fava Bean

Vicia faba

... use as	Home Market	Glossy green	10	1¼	Broad thick	Reddish- brown Black eyes	150
... ent	Dry beans	Medium green	4	¾	Flat	White	95
... Sail	Dry beans	Medium green	4	¾	Flat	White	90
... e. us ac	Canned beans	Waxy medium green	5½	½	Oval flat	Deep mahogany red	100

For Dry Use

EARLY HARROW PEA OR WHITE NAVY (Michelite) . . .
 Exceeds Small white dry bean with inedible stringy pods. Resistant
 to Common Bean Mosaic and Bacterial Blight.

Only **CRACK KAT MORRIS** has a coarse black and white medium large white dry bean with inedible stringy pods. Resistant to common Bean Mosaic.

of Small White Commercial Dry Beans in many parts of this country.

REVO-KEDNEY (DAN) One of our original line of leaders! We put a Canister on the Waxy
Standard commercial variety—used for canning and dry medium
beans. Pods are stringy, inedible. **NEW 2nd All purpose commercial beans!**

New Small White Commercial Beans

Although it is a little out of our regular line of research, we have an announcement to make which will be of interest to growers of Small White Commercial Dry Beans in many parts of this country and the world.

Our largest seed breeding station is located in the Salinas Valley of California where one of the important commercial crops is Small White Dry Beans. In this territory, the variety most often planted to date is known as California Small White. It is a Pea or White Navy type which has a coarse plant, no specific virus resistance, and which requires about 150 days to mature. In 1949, neighboring farmers asked us if we couldn't do something about improving the variety.

Experimental crosses were made that year, and from resulting selections and reselections we chose for 1956 introduction the three new strains described below. They are much earlier and more concentrated than the old strain and show considerable resistance to Common Bean Mosaic. While developed to meet specific needs in the Salinas Valley, they are undoubtedly worthy of trial in other bean growing areas where existing strains are risky to grow or yield poorly. Days to maturity given here were measured at Salinas, California.

F-M 51 (Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic)

Compared to standard California Small White, F-M 51 has smaller vines, shorter runners, and denser foliage. Very concentrated in pod maturity; yield is heavy. Matures well in cool areas, and behind windbreaks in hot, windy locations.

F-M 52 (Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic)

Has slightly larger, later, and denser vines than F-M 51, hence has the capacity for slightly greater pod set. Equally concentrated in pod maturity and adapted to same growing conditions as F-M 51.

F-M 53 (Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic)

Has larger, later, and denser vines than F-M 52, yet is smaller and earlier than standard Small White. Concentrated in pod maturity and very productive. Will mature where cool nights cause rank growth on standard varieties.

BLUE LAKE (White Creaseback)

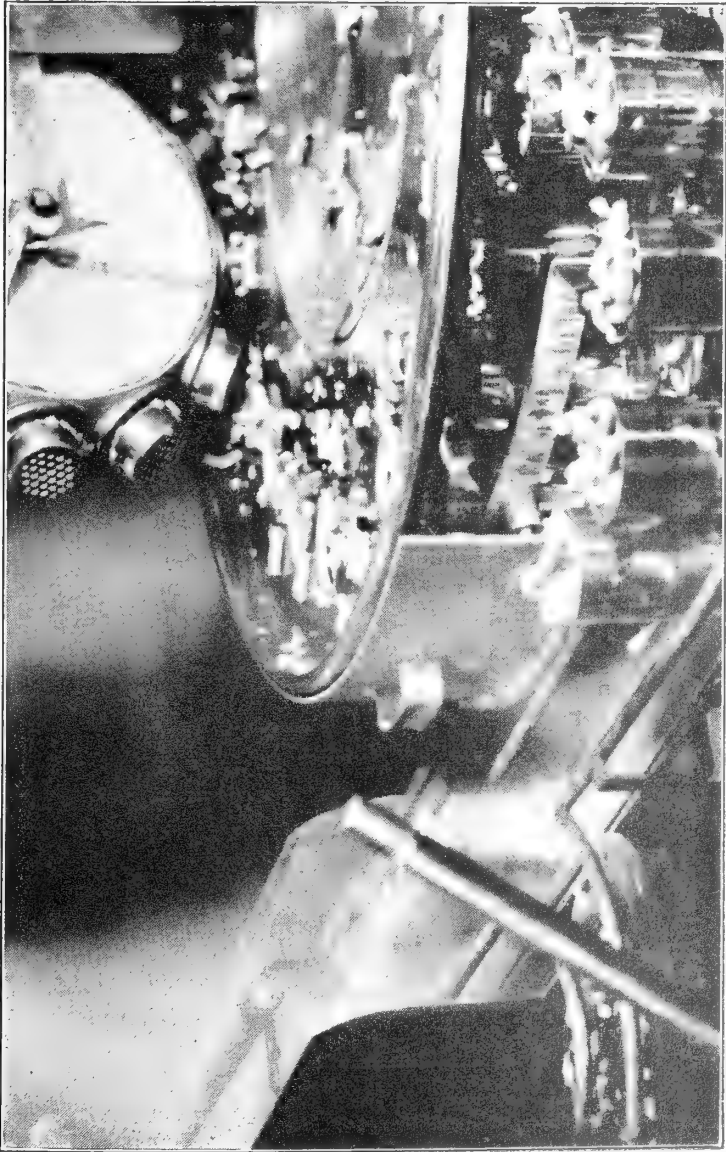
Long the standard canning variety in Pacific Northwest. Pods stringless when young, make excellent snap beans.

BLUE LAKE No. 65

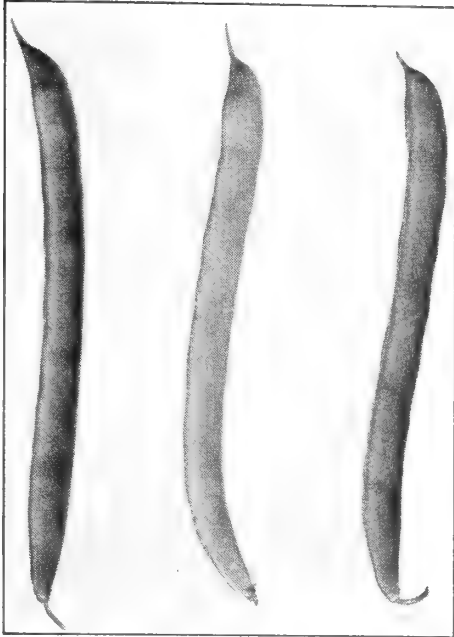
(F-M) Longer podded, and earlier than Blue Lake. Resistant to many forms of Rust. Pods are stringless when young.

Principal Adaptability	Color	Pods			Seed	Days
		Length	Width	Section		
Dry beans	Medium Green	4	3/8	Flat	White	129
Dry beans	Medium Green	4	3/8	Flat	White	132
Dry beans	Medium Green	4	3/8	Flat	White	135
Canner Freezer Market	Medium green	5 1/2	1/2	Round oval	White	65
Canner Freezer Market	Dark green	6 1/2	1/2	Round	White	58

Pole Varieties



Filled cans of Blue Lake Stringless FM-1.



Blue Lake No. 65
Blue Lake Stringless Clara Val
Blue Lake Stringless FM-1

BLUE LAKE STRINGLESS CLARA VAL
(F-M) Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic. Popular in some sections of California. Vines vigorous, strong climbing, and bear pods up to top of plants. Heavily productive. Pods stringless, firm, fleshy, and hold well.

BLUE LAKE STRINGLESS FM-1
(F-M) Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic and *genetically stringless*. Straight, smooth pods are borne from base to top of plant. A recent introduction that has already replaced many other Blue Lake Strains.

BLUE RIBBON
Long a favorite in the south for home gardens and cornfields. Developed from a selection out of Striped Creaseback. Pods tender and flavorful when young, but stringy when full grown.

Canner Market	Medium dark green	5 3/4-6	1/2	Thick oval to round	White	62
Canner Home Freezer	Dark green	5 1/4-5 3/4	1/2	Round	White	58
Home	Medium green	5 1/2	1/2	Round	Buff brownish stripes	69

BEANS

Pole Varieties (Cont.)

	Principal Adaptability	Color	Length 5½-6	Pods		Seed	Days
				Width %	Section		
COLUMBIA Resistant to Curly Top and Common Bean Mosaic. Developed at Oregon State College, for Pacific Northwest area. A productive Stringless Blue Lake type, with dense basal leaves, but sparse at top. Not a strong climber. Pods fleshy and stringless.	Canner	Medium dark grayish green			Round	White	68
GENUINE CORNFIELD (Scotia or Striped Creaseback) Strong climber, for interplanting with corn. A heavy yielding Southern favorite. Pods become stringy when fully grown; tender when young.	Home	Medium light green	6	1½	Round	Buff with brown stripes	72
IMPROVED MISSOURI WONDER (F-M) A cornfield type used for green shelled beans. Pods are brittle and can be used for snap beans in young stage, but become tough and stringy at green shell stage.	Home	Medium green, later splashed with red	6	1½	Flat-tented oval	Grey buff, splashed with tan	66
ITALIAN OR ROMANO Heavily productive green-shell or snap variety for California. Plants medium size, weak climbers. Leaves large, dark green. Pods stringless and slightly fibrous.	Home Market	Medium dark green	5-5½	¾	Broad and flat	Buff with white eye	70
KENTUCKY WONDER, IMPROVED RUST RESISTANT STRAIN (Old Homestead) (F-M) Our strain of the most widely used pole variety. Very productive with fleshy pods; slightly stringy but fibreless, and distinctively flavored.	Home Market	Medium green	6	1½	Almost round, indented	Buff or brown	65
KENTUCKY WONDER EARLY WHITE SEEDED (F-M) Used as a bush bean for winter planting or a pole bean for spring and summer planting. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.	Home	Medium green	6	¾	Almost round, indented	White	60
KENTUCKY WONDER WAX The leading wax podded pole bean. Stringless fleshy pods may be used for snap beans or green shelled beans.	Home	Waxy yellow	8	⅝	Almost round, indented	Chocolate brown	67
LAZY WIFE For snap beans, green shelled and dry shelled beans. An excellent home variety. Stringless.	Home Market	Medium glossy green	6½	¾	Thick flat	White	74

LONDON HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRAN-BERRY

A popular variety, widely used for many years as green shell and snap bean.

McCASLAN POLE

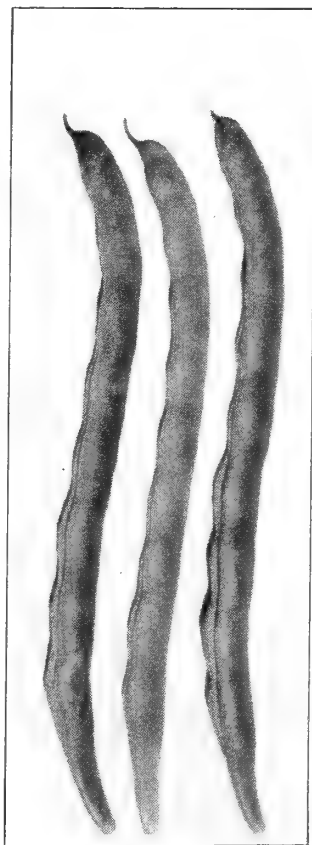
An early, very productive variety. A good reliable snap or dry shelled bean.

MORSE'S POLE No. 191

(F-M) Recommended where rust is prevalent. A white-seeded Kentucky Wonder type, with tender pods, stringless at snap stage. Particularly adapted for use in Pacific Coast and Southeastern States.

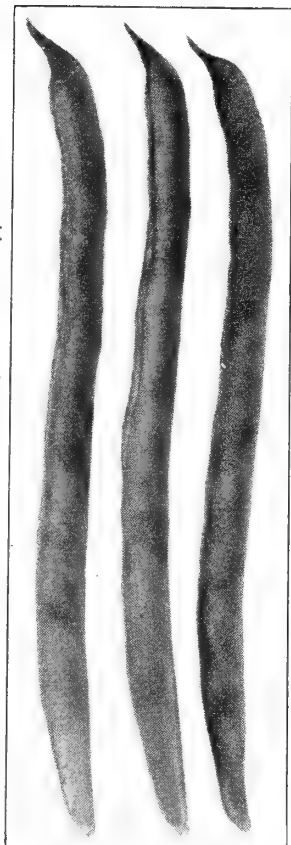
OREGON GIANT

Popular in the Pacific Northwest. Pods, stringless when young, are used for snap and green shelled beans.



Kentucky Wonder Improved Rust Resistant (Old Homestead)

Morse's Pole 191 (White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder Type)



Home Market	Dark green, carmine splashed	6	5/8	Thick flat	Buff, splashed with dark red	70
Home Market	Medium green	7	5/8	Thick, slightly flattened	Ivory white	65
Home Market	Dark green	8 1/2	1/2	Thick oval	White	63
Home	Light green, mottled purple	8	5/8	Thick flat	Purplish-grey, mottled black	70



Trial notes help us maintain the very best strain of each pole bean variety.

BEANS
Pole Varieties (Cont.)

	Principal Adaptability	Color	Pods			Seed	Days
			Length	Width	Section		
SCARLET RUNNER (<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>)..... Tall vigorous vines with scarlet flowers make this variety popular for decorative use as well as snap beans.	Home	Dark green	6	5/8	Broad oval	Reddish-purple, splashed blue-black	90
SCARLET RUNNER, STREAMLINE..... Plants slightly smaller than regular strain, pods longer and more uniform.	Home	Dark green	6 1/2	5/8	Broad oval	Reddish purple splashed blue-black	90
SCOTIA OR STRIPED CREASEBACK (See Genuine Cornfield Pole)							
STRINGLESS BLUE LAKE FM-1 (See Blue Lake Stringless FM-1)							
Lima, Dwarf <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>							
BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH..... Earlier and thicker seeded than Burpee's Bush Lima, which it has replaced. Large, productive plants bear long pods containing 3 to 4 large, flat beans.	Home Market	Medium green	5	1 1/8	Broad flat	White, greenish tinge	75
FORDHOOK CONCENTRATED C-2..... Outstanding reselection made by Ferry-Morse. More uniform than regular Fordhook, with pods concentrated both in position and time of maturity. Excellent for commercial freezing. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.	Freezer Home Market	Dark green	3 3/4	1	Broad plump	White with greenish tinge	71
FORDHOOK No. 242..... (AAS) A popular variety with large, thick seeds. Sets basal pods and yields well in hot weather; widely adapted. Bred by the U.S.D.A. to replace the old Fordhook Bush.	Canner Freezer Home Market Shipper	Bright green	4	1 1/8	Broad thick	Cream with greenish tinge	75
HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Baby Lima)..... The most widely used baby lima. Good quality. Vigorous plants bear heavy, early yields.	Canner Freezer Home Market	Dark green	3	7/8	Broad short flat	Creamy-white	65

JACKSON WONDER BUSH LIMA (Calico Bush)
Resistance to heat and drought makes this variety very popular in the South.

Home	Dark green	3	$\frac{7}{8}$	Broad flat	Buff, mottled purplish-black	66
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THOROGREEN EARLY (Green-Seeded Henderson)
Green-seeded strain of Henderson's Bush Lima, with green cotyledons, retaining its green color even when mature.

Canner Freezer Home	Dark green	3	$\frac{7}{8}$	Broad flat	Pale greenish	65
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Lima, Pole

CHALLENGER (Pole Fordhook)
A pole lima, similar in pod and seed to Fordhook Bush Lima. A vigorous, productive climber.

Home Market	Medium green	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Broad plump	Dull greenish-white	92
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FLORIDA BUTTER, SPECKLED
Popular variety in the South. Bears well over a long season, and stands drought and heat better than most kinds.

Home Market	Medium green	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	Broad flat	Buff, splashed maroon	85
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KING OF THE GARDEN
The most popular home garden pole lima. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Home Market	Medium green	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Broad flat	White	90
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LARGE SPECKLED OR CHRISTMAS LIMA
A home garden variety, larger podded and later than Florida Butter Speckled Lima. Seeds are large.

Home Market	Medium green	6	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Broad flat	Light cream, marked dark red	90
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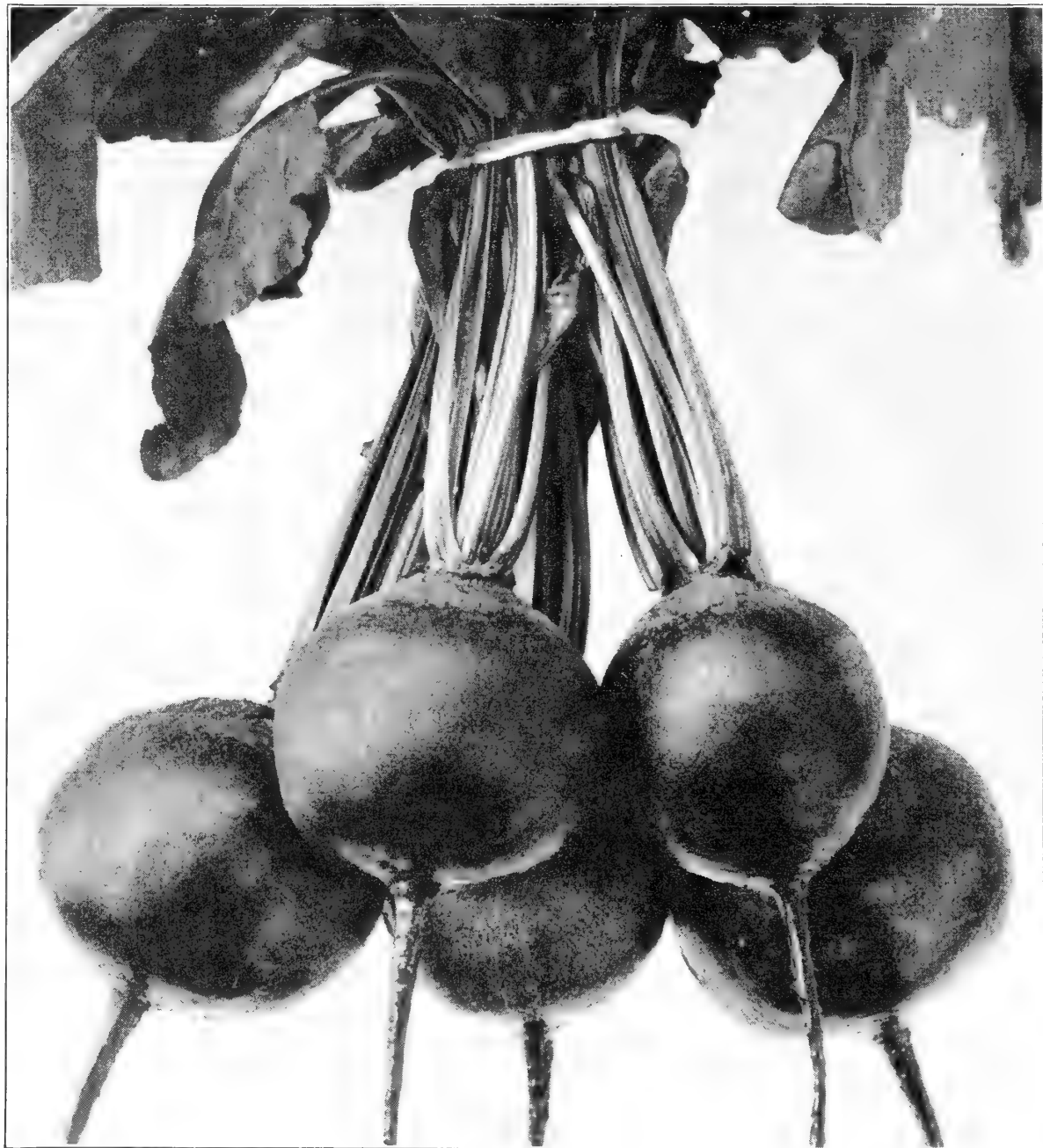
SMALL WHITE LIMA (Carolina or Sieva)
Very popular in the South where it is commonly known as Butter Bean.

Home	Medium green	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	Broad flat	White	78
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LIMA BEAN COMPARISONS



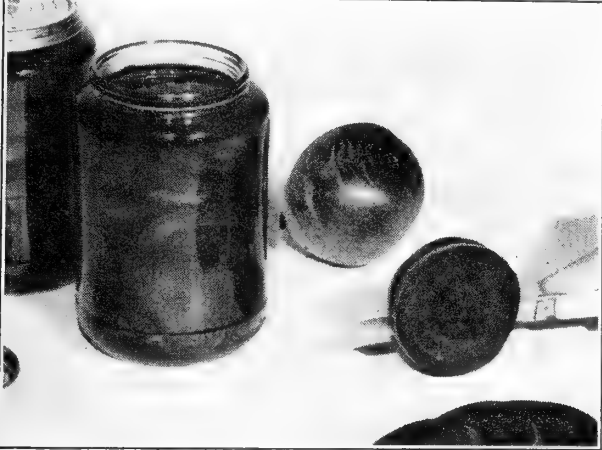
Henderson's Bush	Thorogreen	Fordhook 242	Challenger	King of the Garden
Sieva	Florida Butter	Fordhook Concentrated C-2		

BEET*Beta vulgaris**Detroit Dark Red Ferry's Strain*

Ferry-Morse has long held an enviable record for the production of consistently outstanding strains of beets. Beginning with our introduction of Detroit Dark Red—the standard variety of this country since 1892—our strains have proven leadership wherever critical trials and comparisons have been made. Special selections have continued to meet strictest requirements for specialized demands of growers, shippers and canners. Every stock offered has been carefully bred and selected to maintain our exacting standards for each variety.

Although the number of days may vary according to season and area, we have indicated the length of time generally required to produce roots for ideal bunching (size $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches) under average conditions.

BEET (Cont.)**Table Varieties**

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN	Days 58
A standard bunching beet for home and market gardens.	
<i>Roots:</i> Flattened globe shape, with small tap root; very dark skin and interiors deep purplish-red, ordinarily indistinctly zoned with a lighter shade.	
<i>Tops:</i> Medium tall—small collar.	
DETROIT DARK RED, FERRY'S STRAIN	60
(F-M) Since its introduction, this variety has remained the most widely used for market and canning. Produces small, round roots when young.	
<i>Roots:</i> Globe shaped, symmetrical, with small tap roots. Interiors are deep blood red. Retains excellent quality and color until roots become large and fully grown.	
<i>Tops:</i> Medium tall, erect; collar refined; adapted to mechanical harvesting.	
DETROIT DARK RED, MORSE'S STRAIN	60
(F-M)	
	
The standard home and market garden strain and preferred by canners in the Pacific Northwest and in some other areas for muck plantings.	
<i>Roots:</i> Similar to Detroit Dark Red, Ferry's Strain, interiors being slightly darker red. Resistant to Downy Mildew.	
<i>Tops:</i> Slightly shorter than Detroit Dark Red, Ferry's Strain.	
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP	60
A home and market garden variety.	
<i>Roots:</i> Flattened globe shape, dark purplish-red. Interiors purplish-red, zoned with a lighter shade.	
<i>Tops:</i> Tall; desirable for greens.	
EARLY WONDER	58
For home and market garden.	
<i>Roots:</i> Flattened globe shape with small tap roots; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red, zoned a lighter shade.	
<i>Tops:</i> Medium; small collar.	
GREEN TOP BUNCHING	58
(F-M) A very attractive, early bunching beet.	
<i>Roots:</i> Round, smooth and glossy. Interiors bright, blood red. Flesh, very fine with low fibre content.	
<i>Tops:</i> Medium and erect. Grayish-green color that does not turn red or brown in fall.	
GREEN TOP EARLY WONDER	58
A green-topped selection out of the original Early Wonder. We have now dropped this in favor of Green Top Bunching.	

BEET (Cont.)

Days
62

PERFECTED DETROIT

(AAS) Our stock of this variety is bred to meet the exacting requirements of the canning trade.

Roots: Small beets are nearly round, for an ideal whole beet pack. When fully grown, quality still meets highest standards for cut or sliced beets. Interior color is dark red, with outstanding uniformity.

Tops: Bred for tall tops and strong petioles to meet requirements of mechanical harvesting.



◀ Detroit Dark Red Ferry's strain has medium top.

Perfected Detroit has tall, heavy top. ▶

◀ Detroit Dark Red Morse's strain has shortest top.



TALL TOP EARLY WONDER

60

A selected strain of Early Wonder, bred for tall upright tops. Very popular where tops are used for greens.

Roots: Similar to Early Wonder.

Swiss Chard

Beta vulgaris var. cicla

FORDHOOK GIANT

60

Tall, vigorous-growing with broad, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves. Stems and midribs rounded and finely ribbed.

LARGE RIBBED, DARK GREEN

60

The smooth or slightly crumpled leaves are dark glossy green, stem and midribs clear white, broad, and comparatively thick.

LUCULLUS, DARK GREEN

60

The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. Plant erect; stems rounded and finely ribbed; foliage rich, deep green.

RHUBARB

60

Stems and midribs are bright crimson red. Leaves crumpled, dark green with red veins.

BROCCOLI-SPROUTING

Brassica oleracea var. italica

We are pioneer American growers of this important vegetable. In the short span of 25 years, green broccoli advanced in status from an "unknown" to occupy a place with the dozen leading American vegetables. Our early experiments with European varieties and our selections of types suited to this country have contributed materially to this rapid progress. We are now leading suppliers to the produce and freezing industries. Our strains can be relied upon for satisfactory performance under the conditions for which they were bred.

We list nine varieties, each of which has a specific usefulness in the different producing areas. We show the average number of days from seed to first cutting, where sown direct in the field under favorable conditions. The symbol (S) indicates spring planting, (F) indicates fall planting—(Aug. 15 in California). Transplanting will normally delay maturity one or two weeks.

DeCICCO	Days 60(S) 130(F)
----------------------	-------------------------

An extremely early strain producing large heads ready for market ten days to two weeks ahead of Early Green Sprouting. Also furnishes a high percentage of side shoots or sprouts excellent for bunching or for freezing. Plants medium tall, light green in color, and very productive. Our stock of this strain has been carefully selected for uniformity and can be highly recommended as the best early strain of Broccoli obtainable.

EARLY K. & V. (See Green Sprouting Early Strain)

GREEN MOUNTAIN	60(S) 130(F)
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(F-M) Bred to meet needs of market growers and freezers, this new extra early sprouting broccoli is also excellent for home gardens. Produces large, compact, dark green center heads. Buds are tight and attractive. Long flower stems separate easily for freezing and heads mature uniformly. Large lateral heads are produced over a long season.

GREEN SPROUTING, EARLY STRAIN	70(S) 132(F)
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Second-early type forming large, compact central heads and many laterals. Plants medium tall; attractive dark bluish-green color.

GREEN SPROUTING, MORSE'S MEDIUM E	80(S) 140(F)
--	-----------------

(F-M) Plant type and foliage color are practically the same as our well known Medium Strain, but is a few days earlier. This strain makes compact central heads with less surrounding leaves and produces less laterals than our Medium Strain. The formation of central head is a little different, the sub-shoots forming the head are longer and can be more easily divided for freezing or bunching.

BROCCOLI-SPROUTING (Cont.)



Green Sprouting, Early Strain

	Days
GREEN SPROUTING, MEDIUM STRAIN.....	90(S) 142(F)
(F-M) A vigorous mid-season variety producing compact central heads and a prolific crop of laterals. Is about 3 weeks later than the Early Strain and is too late for use in the Northern and Eastern States. This strain is used very extensively on the Pacific Coast for both shipping and freezing. When lateral shoots are the principal product desired, the central head can be removed at an early stage and an abundant crop of laterals will be produced.	
GREEN SPROUTING, LATE STRAIN.....	150(S) 203(F)
(F-M) Very late variety producing central heads of excellent quality but practically no side shoots. Planted in California in fall for early spring cutting and has the same possibilities along the South Atlantic Coast. Too late to be useful in Northern States.	
MORSE'S EARLY	72(S) 134(F)
(F-M) Slightly later than Early Strain. Not as uniform in maturity but produces more lateral heads. Primary heads large, compact and deep. Used mostly in Southern California.	
MORSE'S MEDIUM LATE	110(S) 200(F)
(F-M) Superior to Late Strain when grown under same conditions. Plants vigorous, leaves erect. Primary heads uniformly large and compact with small buds. Color medium dark, bright green. Most plants produce 6 to 8 large compact laterals or spurs which are profitable to harvest. Too late for most areas outside of California.	

BROCCOLI-SPROUTING (Cont.)

WALTHAM 29	Days 80 (S) 135 (F)
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Developed at Waltham Field Station, Massachusetts, for market and freezing. Plants are short, sturdy, dark bluish-green, and form dark green center heads with fine buds. Make strong side sprouts. Recommended for fall crops only. Especially adapted to Northeast and along Atlantic Coast.

Broccoli — Raab

RAPA (Italian Turnip)	60
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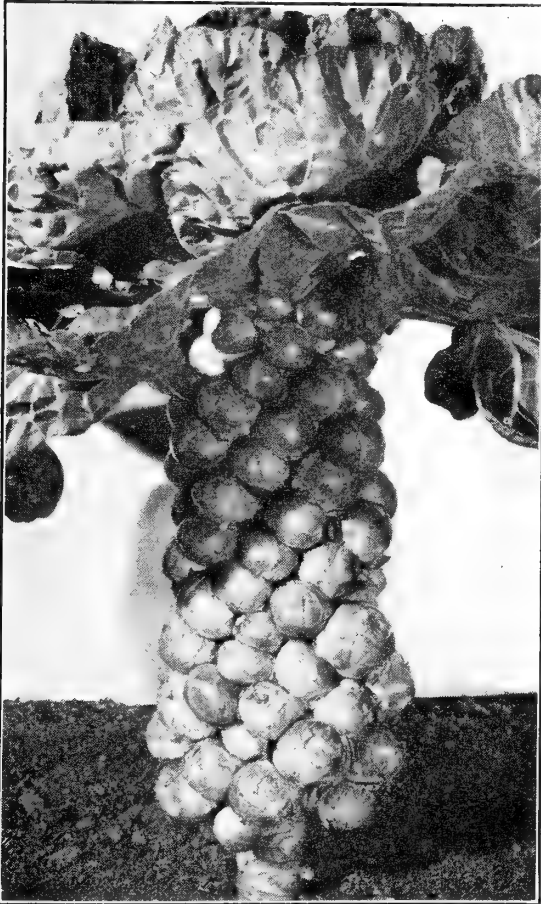
Planted early in spring this rapidly growing annual produces a liberal cutting of leaves and tender flower shoots which are desirable for use as greens. Shoots to seed rapidly and plant should be cut before they come into flower. Plants 12 to 15 inches high.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brassica oleracea var. gemmifera

Days from
setting of
plants

CATSKILL	90
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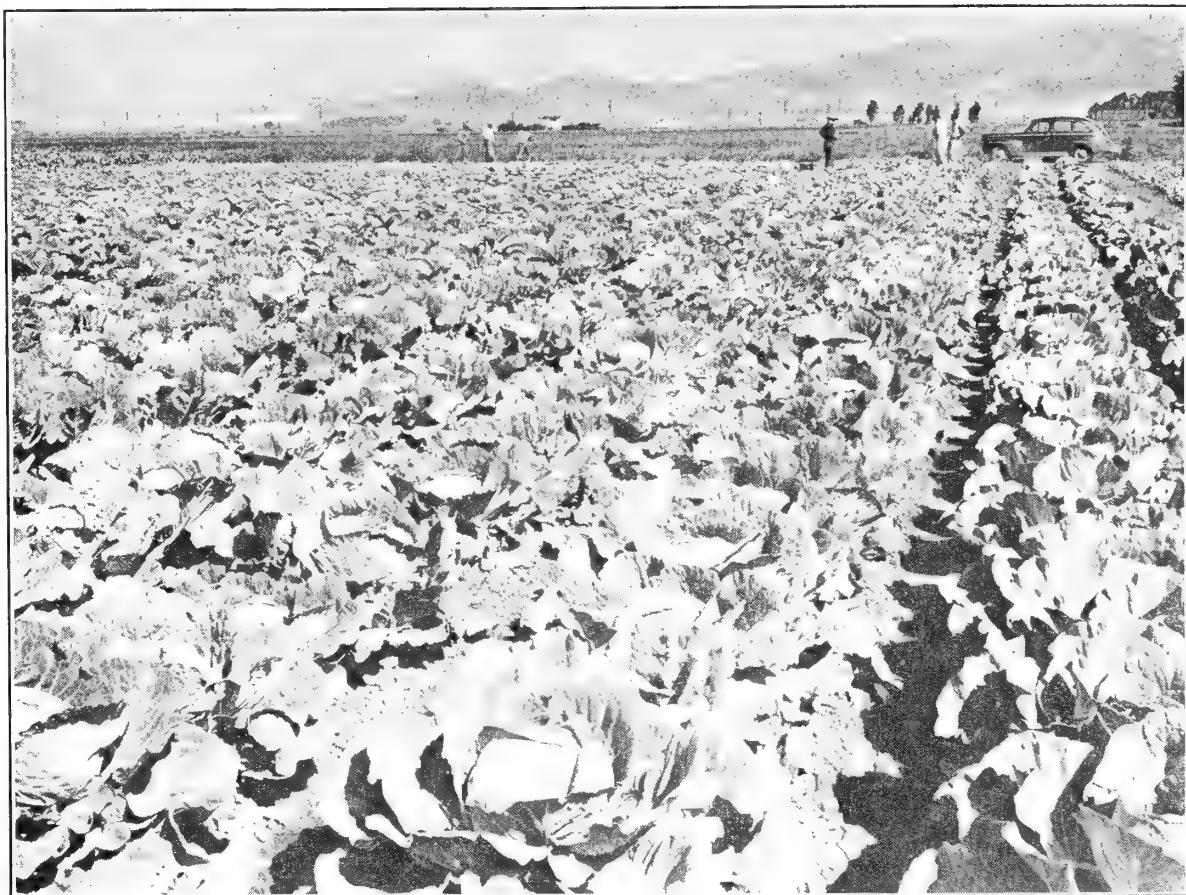
Preferred in Northeast. Uniform, dwarf plants are tightly packed with firm sprouts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Gaining popularity in South Texas for shipping and freezing.

FANCY MOST 50-A	195 (F)
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(F-M) Much used on California Coast. Plants uniform, just under 3 feet tall. Widely spaced leaves permit easy picking of sprouts. Sprouts are dark green, solid, and regularly arranged on stalk. This gives them uniform shape and allows easier insect control. Slow bolting. Popular in California for freezing.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED	90
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Plant dwarf and compact; 20 inches tall; very uniform; stem well covered with firm, round, cabbage-like sprouts of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter which mature in succession.

CABBAGE*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*

Our cabbage seed is produced in areas where Black Rot is unknown

In this list you will find many Yellows resistant varieties developed by Ferry-Morse Plant Breeders. These represent years of effort which has as its ultimate purpose making all our present and future cabbage varieties resistant to Yellows.

Breeding for Yellows resistance at Ferry-Morse Research Stations is methodically and carefully conducted. All selections are tested and retested under controlled conditions optimum for the development of Yellows disease. This is a far more severe test than ordinarily encountered in the field. Only the breeding lines which show resistance under these severe conditions are considered for further study.

After resistance is established in a given type, the battle is only half won, for another period of intensive selection and testing is required to produce the uniformity and quality upon which we insist.

Our Yellows resistant varieties perform equally well on clean soils or diseased soils. Even if you have never seen Cabbage Yellows in your area we urge you to plant resistant varieties to provide insurance against this destructive disease.

From the time seed is sown until the plants are ready for the field, 30 to 35 days are required. Maturity data given will vary according to season and locality, but is valuable for comparative purposes.

	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
ALL HEAD SELECT (Yellows Resistant).....	9½	6¾	77

A resistant strain of All Head Early, for shipping and for kraut, developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station.

Heads: Slightly larger, deeper and darker color than All Head Early, which it has replaced.

CABBAGE (Cont.)

	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
BADGER BALLHEAD (Yellows Resistant)	6½	6	100
A new Yellows resistant variety in the Hollander or Danish Ballhead class, developed at the University of Wisconsin. Slightly smaller in plant habit than Ferry's Hollander and a few days earlier. Short stemmed.			
<i>Heads:</i> Flattened globe shaped, solid, with short core.			
BADGER MARKET (Yellows Resistant)	6½	3	70
Yellows resistant. Developed at University of Wisconsin. Leaves dark green, plants small. Does very well on muck.			
<i>Heads:</i> Small, round and solid, hold for considerable time without splitting.			
BONANZA	6½	4	75
(F-M) An outstanding shipping and market variety. Forms a small, firm head early in the season and continues to grow to maximum size. Can be harvested early when market is strong and also can be held in the field for a considerable time after maturity without loss if market conditions are unfavorable.			
Especially adapted for use in the South where firm small heads are needed for markets.			
<i>Heads:</i> Almost round, very firm, and uniform. The shortest core of any cabbage we grow, making it extremely slow to produce seeders.			
BUGNER (Yellows Resistant)	8	8½	110
A late variety grown in some sections for kraut, market and storage. Has secondary or partial resistance to Yellows.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, round or slightly flattened.			
CHARLESTON OR LARGE WAKEFIELD	6½	4¼	71
A home and market garden variety in the South and Southeast. Vigorous and hardy.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, heart-shaped, firm and broad at base, 8 inches long.			
COPENHAGEN MARKET (Early)	6½	3	66



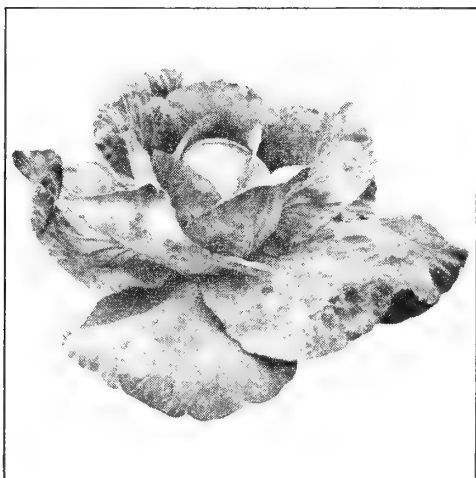
Our stock of this variety is an extra early strain; probably the most widely used shipper wherever earliness is essential. Plants have gray-green leaves and short stems.

Heads: Uniformly round and firm with clear white interiors.

COPENHAGEN RESISTANT (Yellows Resistant)	7	4¼	73
(F-M) Developed to meet the need for a later and larger headed type than our regular Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market Early. Yellows resistance makes this an important market and shipping cabbage.			
<i>Heads:</i> Uniformly round, firm and an attractive slightly bluish-green color.			

CABBAGE (Cont.)

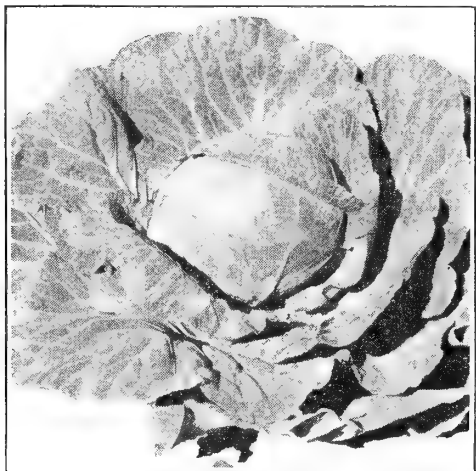
	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
DANISH BALLHEAD (Short Stem)	8½	8	100
An excellent kraut and storage type with good, crisp texture.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, flattened-globe shape; firm and solid. Short stem.			
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD (Yellows Resistant)	5	2	62
Very early home and market garden variety. Small, compact plants allow close spacing. Our new stock bred for Yellows resistance.			
<i>Heads:</i> Conical and firm, usually 7 inches long.			
FERRY'S HOLLANDER	7	6½	105
(F-M)			



One of the best varieties of late cabbage. Plants are short-stemmed, erect and compact, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage. Heads become firm when fairly small, reaching good marketable size in 100 days after setting plants in field, but continue to enlarge to full maturity in about 120 days. Performs well on muck.

Heads: Spherical, firm and solid, of excellent quality and keep exceptionally well in storage.

FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH	7½	5	71
(F-M)			



Since introduction Ferry's Round Dutch has become a leading shipping and market variety; particularly preferred in the South and Southeast, but well adapted for Northern conditions. Plants compact, allowing close setting. Stems short. Shows considerable tolerance to mildew injury and cold weather.

Heads: Almost ball shaped, firm, high quality. Slow to develop seeders.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN	8½	6½	76
One of the leading shipping varieties; very popular as a market and kraut cabbage.			
<i>Heads:</i> Globular, and firm.			

CABBAGE (Cont.)

	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
GLOBE (Yellows Resistant)	8½	6½	80
A Yellows resistant strain of the Glory of Enkhuizen type, developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station.			
GOLDEN ACRE	6½	3	66
A very early round headed cabbage, extensively grown for early market and shipping. Plants small and compact with short stems.			
<i>Heads:</i> Uniformly round, with clear white interiors.			
GREENBACK (Yellows Resistant)	7½	5½	74
(F-M)			



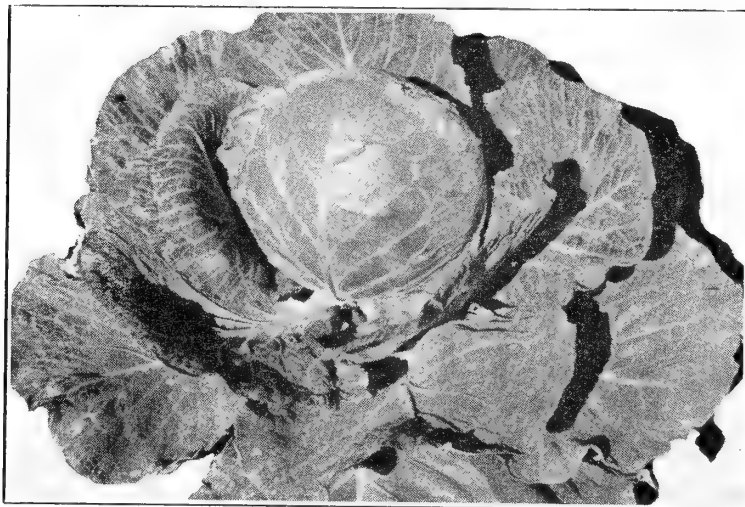
A new cabbage in the Round Dutch Class, about as early as our Marion Market, but darker green and more compact. Vigorous and short-stemmed. Slow to produce seed stalks. Especially recommended in market and shipping for areas infected by Yellows.

This vigorous stand of Greenback Y.R. is growing on soil heavily infected with Cabbage Yellows.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED	8	7	90
(F-M) The standard large red cabbage. A good winter storage variety.			
<i>Heads:</i> Slightly flattened globe-shaped; deep purplish-red, very hard.			
MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant)	6½	4	72
Developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station. Similar to Copenhagen Market, but larger and later maturing plant.			
<i>Heads:</i> Round, firm; quality of Copenhagen Market.			
MIDSEASON MARKET	8½	7	76
(F-M) A shipping variety also recommended for home and market garden. Vigorous plant with short stems.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, globular, very hard.			
MORSE'S LARGE RED	9	7¼	90
(F-M) A main-crop variety producing large, attractive heads for home and market when slow bolting habit is of considerable value.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, thick, flat; rounded on top. Deep red without purplish tinge.			
Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.			

CABBAGE (Cont.)

	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
OAKVIEW BALLHEAD	8	8	110
(F-M) A special selection from Ferry's Hollander for a larger head and greater tonnage. Will increase considerably in size and weight if allowed to stand after marketable stage.			
<i>Heads:</i> Similar to Ferry's Hollander except slightly flatter and larger.			
PENN STATE BALLHEAD.....	8½	8	100
(AAS) Recommended for manufacture of kraut and for winter storage. A Danish Ballhead type.			
<i>Heads:</i> Attractive flattened-globe shape, nearly 7 inches deep. Short stem.			
PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.....	12	12	100
Home and market garden and kraut variety, popular for its large heads and heavy yield; keeps well in storage.			
<i>Heads:</i> Very large and flat, nearly 7 inches deep.			
RED ACRE			
(See Round Red Dutch)			
RESISTANT DETROIT (Yellows Resistant).....	7	3½	68
(F-M) An excellent Yellows resistant strain of Golden Acre. Slightly later and larger.			
RESISTANT GLORY (Yellows Resistant).....	8½	6½	77
(F-M) Quite similar to Glory of Enkhuizen but with resistance to Cabbage Yellows. Heads more uniform than "Globe."			
<i>Heads:</i> Rounded and firm.			
RESISTANT GOLDEN ACRE (Yellows Resistant).....	6	2¾	63



An early strain of Golden Acre and a valuable addition to the early round-headed varieties. A few days earlier than our regular Golden Acre and more bluish-green in color.

Heads: Uniformly round, firm and compact; interior clear white and of excellent quality.

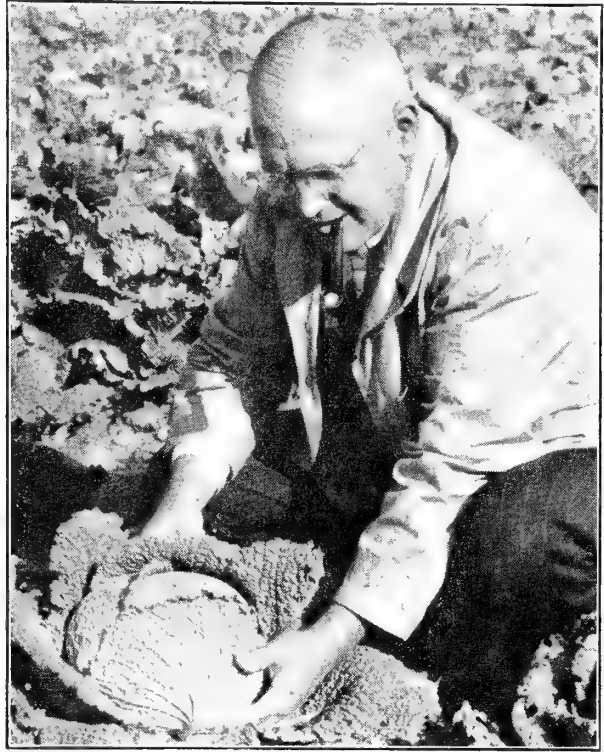
ROUND RED DUTCH	6	4	80
A medium-early variety recommended for shipping. Similar to Red Acre; as early in maturity but with slightly larger heads.			
<i>Heads:</i> Round, solid, deep red color.			

CABBAGE (Cont.)

SAVOY, CHIEFTAIN
(AAS)
(F-M)

HEAD		Days from setting of plants
Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
8	5	88

Our own develop-
ment for Ameri-
can conditions.
Its earliness and
adaptability make
it probably the
most widely used
strain of Savoy
cabbage in this
country today.
Leaves are broad,
rounded and uni-
formly savoyed,
dark olive green
in color. Not
resistant to Fu-
sarium Yellows.



Heads: Medium large drumhead type, rounded on top, flat at base; firm and well folded with cap leaves well over-lapped; stands a long time without bursting.

SLOW BOLTING GREEN 8 11 90

(F-M) Because of slow bolting tendency, it can produce good usable heads any month of the year in California. Used for home and market gardens. Makes small to medium size plant. Excellent flavor and quality.

Heads: Uniform, round, solid and well covered. $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.

STEIN'S FLAT DUTCH 11 10 95

Large, flat-headed variety popular for home gardens. Similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch, but earlier, with smaller heads.

Heads: Large, firm, flat and 6 inches deep.

SUCCESSION $10\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ 84

Dependable variety for late summer and fall, with good storage qualities.

Heads: Large and flat, nearly 8 inches deep.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant) 11 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 90

Developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station. Our stock is an improved strain with slightly smaller plants and heads than the original. Leaves grayish blue-green.

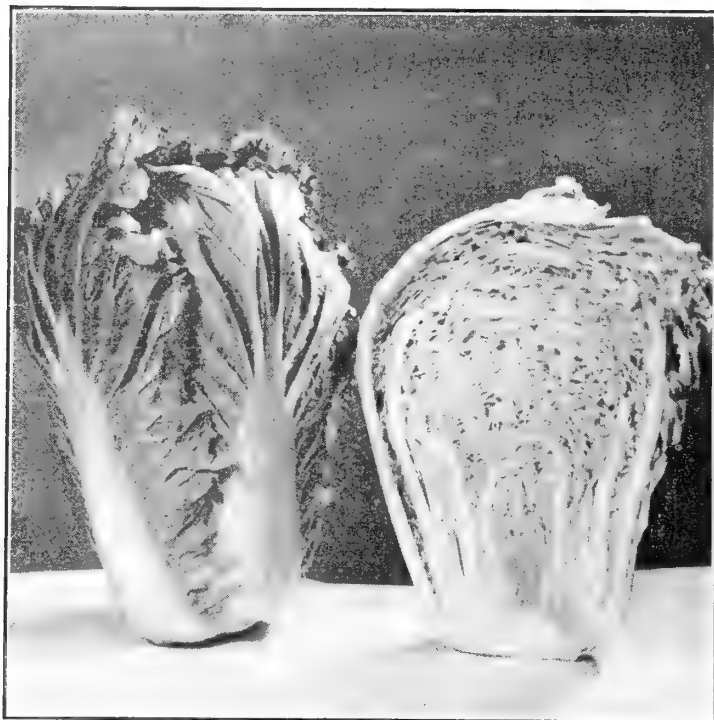
Heads: Large, drumhead; nearly 8 inches deep. Firmer and surer heading than the original strain.

CABBAGE (Cont.)

	HEAD		Days from setting of plants
	Diameter inches	Weight pounds	
WISCONSIN BALLHEAD IMPROVED (Yellows Resistant)	8	7½	100
A definite improvement over the old Wisconsin Ballhead. Its vigorous growth, compact heads and good keeping qualities make it valuable for shipping and kraut.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, globular to slightly flattened globe; firm, attractive.			
WISCONSIN HOLLANDER (Yellows Resistant)	7½	8	100
(F-M) Introduced by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Produces a heavy yield of late cabbage for storage, shipping and kraut.			
<i>Heads:</i> Large, globular to flattened-globe shape; attractive blue-green color.			

CHINESE CABBAGE*Brassica pekinensis*

	Days
MANDARIN	75
(F-M) Short, thick, barrel-shaped heads average 2½-3 pounds. Color is bright, light green, much like Wong Bok—interior color is creamy. Dimensions are approximately 9-12 inches high and 6-8 inches in diameter at maturity.	

*Mandarin**Michihli*

MICHIHLI	70
(F-M)	

The surest heading strain of Chinese Cabbage we have ever known. Outstanding uniformity makes this a great improvement over the former strains of the Chihli type. Foliage dark green; heads 4 inches thick, 18-20 inches tall, tapered near tip; firm, well blanched, crisp and tender.

WONG BOK	75
Grown mainly in the South and West. Heads 8-10 inches tall; broad and fairly firm.	

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON*Cucumis melo**Honey Rock**Iroquois**Schoon's Hard Shell**Bender's Surprise**Hale's Best**Pride of Wisconsin***Orange Fleshed Varieties**

- | | |
|--|------------|
| BENDER'S SURPRISE | Days
90 |
| Delicious salmon-fleshed melon. Fruits medium to large, oval, distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of netting; skin light yellow when ripe. | |
| CRENSHAW | 110 |
| Plants vigorous. Late maturing and very productive. Fruits large, somewhat pear shaped, 7 inches long, 6 inches in diameter at blossom end. Skin rough or slightly corrugated, dark green when immature, yellow when ripe. Flesh salmon pink, thick, of distinctive flavor and excellent quality. Requires careful handling and special packing for shipment. Particularly adapted to areas with long growing season such as California. | |
| EARLY DELICIOUS No. 51 | 83 |
| Developed at Cornell University Exp. Station. Bred to replace Delicious, this new variety has resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Has thicker, firmer flesh and better color than Delicious. Fruits about 6 inches in diameter with heavy netting and quite prominent ribs. Rind solid and creamy green at maturity. | |
| EARLY OSAGE | 84 |
| Standard variety for nearby markets and home gardens. Fruits 6-7 inches long; almost round with shallow furrows and sparse shallow netting. Flesh very thick; salmon-orange, fine grained, sweet, and aromatic. | |

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON

Orange Fleshed Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
GOLDEN DELIGHT	83-85
(AAS)	
(F-M) Home gardeners and local market growers praise this large, sweet melon. Stands adverse weather and is early maturing under Northern conditions. Shape is broad oval. Netting greyish green with almost indistinct ribbing. Flesh very thick and salmon colored.	
GOLDEN PERSHAW	110
Developed by the University of California, Davis, Calif. Vines like Persian, but larger leaved. Fruits somewhat resemble Persian but are more elongated. Netting and skin color are similar. Flesh texture and flavor intermediate between Persian and Crenshaw. Skin golden yellow when ripe. Cavities are small, flesh is thick and medium deep salmon colored, rather soft and watery. Adapted to areas with long growing season such as California.	
HALE'S BEST JUMBO	86
An early shipping melon. Also popular for home and market garden. Fruits oval, 6½ inches long by 5½ inches in diameter, ribbing indistinct; covered with heavy netting. Flesh thick, salmon-orange; sweet aromatic flavor.	
HALE'S BEST No. 36	87
A selection from the original strain to a slightly smaller and more uniform type. Suitable for shipping. Fruits firm, sweet and spicy.	
HALE'S BEST No. 936	88
A shipping melon, nearly round, with a solid high net, and very uniform in size and shape. Size, slightly larger than Hale's Best No. 36, and melons have a heavier net. Seed cavity small and well filled. Flesh salmon-orange, firm, sweet and spicy.	
HEARTS OF GOLD, LARGE TYPE	90
One of the most popular home and market varieties in the East. Fruits 6-7 inches long; almost round; with indistinct furrows; covered with grayish netting. Flesh thick, deep salmon-orange and fine grained; sweet and juicy.	
HONEY BALL (MELOGOLD)	100
For shipping; keeps well in storage. Fruits 5 inches in diameter, globular, yellowish white, smooth, sparsely netted. Salmon-fleshed with a honey-like flavor.	
HONEYPAK	107
(F-M) Selected from a cross between Crenshaw and Casaba to get a good shipper with the quality of Crenshaw. Fruits are shaped like Crenshaw but are somewhat smaller. Skin fairly smooth and deep yellow when ripe. Flesh thick, pink, and firm. Rind thick and hard.	
HONEY ROCK (or Sugar Rock)	85
(AAS) Early variety for home and market gardens. Fruits 5-6 inches in diameter, round, coarse sparse netting; rind very strong; flesh medium thick, deep salmon color, juicy, and of sweet musky flavor. Comparatively little loss of fruits due to "growth cracks" during the ripening season.	
HONEY ROCK FUSARIUM RESISTANT	85
Developed at Michigan State University. Quite similar to regular Honey Rock but vines are darker green. Heavily netted fruits have thicker flesh than regular Honey Rock but same color and flavor.	
IMPROVED PERFECTO	90
(AAS) Shipping and market gardener's melon. Fruits 6 inches long, almost round, very uniform; solidly covered with grayish netting; no indication of ribbing. Flesh extremely thick, rich deep salmon-orange, and fine grained; juicy and sweet.	

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON

Orange Fleshed Varieties (Cont.)



Harvesting Commercial Crop of Resistant No. 45

	Days
IROQUOIS	90
A Delicious or Early Bender type with resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Fruits are round to oval, about 6½-7 inches in diameter, with prominent ribs and coarse netting; the rind is tough and holds up well. Flesh is deep orange color, of fine texture.	
MILWAUKEE MARKET (We suggest Bender's Surprise)	
PENNSWEET	82
(AAS) A productive early melon for home garden and local market. Developed at Penn State College. Fruits are long oval, 7 inches long and 5½ inches in diameter. Ribbing faint, with a low scattered net. Skin pale greenish yellow. Flesh thick, bright orange with delicious flavor.	
PERSIAN	115
Requires long season to reach maturity; widely grown for market in California. Fruits globular, 6-8 inches in diameter; skin very dark green, netted. Flesh thick, bright orange; of distinct delightful flavor when fully ripe. Particularly adapted to areas with long growing season such as California.	
PRIDE OF WISCONSIN	90
Slightly larger than Honey Rock. Oval in shape with tough, heavily netted rind. Flesh deep orange and very thick and sweet. Also known as Queen of Colorado.	
RESISTANT No. 45 (Powdery Mildew Resistant)	87
Originally developed for use in the Imperial Valley. Our improved strain is now planted mostly in Arizona, South Texas, and Central California. Vines, moderately large, product heavy crop. Fruits medium to large, long oval, indistinct ribbing, well netted. Flesh salmon, thick, firm and sweet. Most popular variety for long distance shipping.	

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELON

Orange Fleshed Varieties (Cont.)

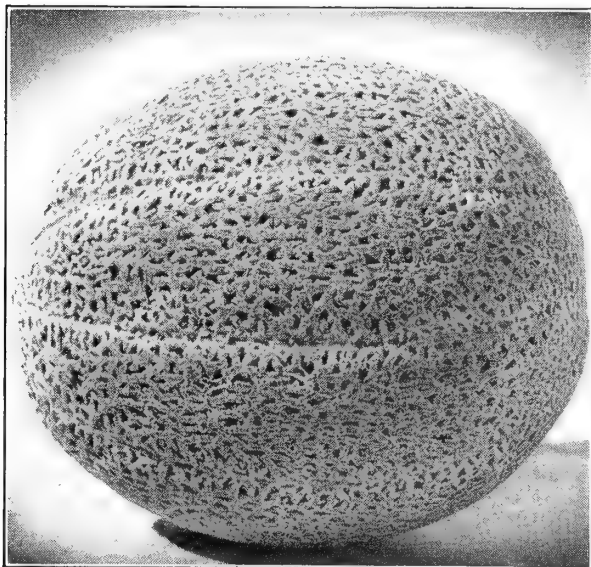
RESISTANT No. 450	Days 94
Trials indicate tolerance to certain forms of Powdery Mildew. Vigorous, spreading vines. Moderate to heavy production of large, long-oval fruits. Netting high, striping or ribbing prominent. Fruit cavities are small to medium; flesh is firm and salmon colored.	
SCHOON'S HARD SHELL	90
A Bender type melon, valuable because its hard, firm shell makes it desirable for shipping to local markets. Fruits average about 6½ inches long and 5½ inches through at center; deeply ribbed and covered with coarse netting. skin yellow; flesh salmon colored, sweet, spicy and slightly musky.	
U. S. D. A. No. 6 (Powdery Mildew Resistant)	100
For use in the Imperial Valley of California, and for South Texas. Fruits slightly elongated, well netted and stands long distance shipping. Flesh pale salmon. Quality fair.	

Sulfur Resistant Varieties

Since 1933 our plant breeders have worked continuously on the development of muskmelon varieties that can be sulfured without injury. The original idea and the foundation material came from Dr. J. B. Norton, a pioneer plant breeder with the U.S.D.A., but then retired.

In 1942 we introduced V-1, the first commercial type cantaloupe that could be sulfured for protection from Powdery Mildew, Red Spider and other pests and diseases. We now list two such varieties and have underway an accelerated breeding program aimed at extending this protection to a series of varieties adapted to many of the melon growing areas.

SR No. 91 (Sulfur Resistant)	87
(F-M)	



A new development from our breeding program; Sulfur Resistant, and has indicated an apparent tolerance to some forms of Mosaic. A quality melon for long distance shipping or local markets. Vines are dark green, vigorous and productive; a few days earlier than V-1. Fruit is large, short-oval, with close, high net and tough rind. Flesh is rich salmon, very thick and of very high quality. Particularly adapted to areas with long growing season such as California.

S. R. 91, SMALLER FRUITED STRAIN (Sulphur Resistant)	87
(F-M) Plants similar to regular S. R. No. 91. Fruits similar in shape and color, but show less striping than Regular S. R. No. 91. Produces high percentage of 36 size melons.	
V-1 (Sulfur Resistant) (We recommend S.R. 91)	

CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON**Green Fleshed Varieties**

	Days
CASABA, GOLDEN BEAUTY	120
Exclusively grown in California for local trade and long distance shipping. Fruits large, globular; 6-8 inches in diameter; skin golden yellow, tough, wrinkled. Flesh very thick, white, juicy and sweet. Keeps well in storage.	
HONEY DEW, GREEN FLESHED	115
Grown extensively in the warmer melon growing sections for local markets and distant shipping. Keeps well in storage. Fruits broad-oval, 7-8 inches long and 6 inches in diameter; nearly white, becoming creamy-yellow; smooth with occasional net. Flesh thick, pale emerald-green, sweet and juicy. Particularly adapted to areas with long growing season such as California.	
NETTED GEM OR ROCKY FORD	92
Well known and widely used variety. Fruits small, oval, about 5 inches long, 4½ inches in diameter; show no ribbing, entirely covered with uniform netting. Flesh thick, green, sweet and juicy.	

CARDOON*Cynara cardunculus***LARGE SMOOTH**

A perennial belonging to the same family as Globe Artichoke and grown for the fleshy leaf stalks or midribs. They are cut in fall and winter and grow again the following spring. The plant is about three feet high and grayish-green. Frequently the leaves are tied to hasten blanching.

CARROT*Daucus carota*

Breeding and selection of parent stocks of carrot pose many problems requiring constant attention to many details. The initial selections must be concerned with the desired length, shape and diameter of the roots—the length and strength of the tops—the texture of the skin and flesh—the color of the interiors and cores—and finally, the adaptability of the varieties to differing soils and climates.

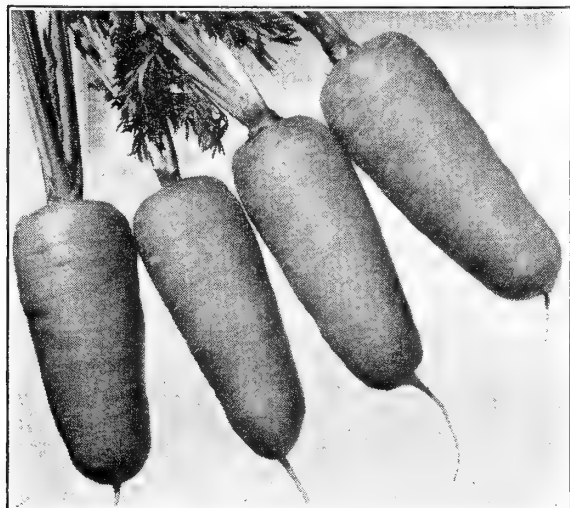
Then, after the best selections have been made, roots must be carefully stored through winter and further selections made before being increased commercially. For these reasons, while carrot seed is relatively easy to produce—good quality stock of high germinating seed, producing heavy yields of excellent market quality, will always be at a premium.

	ROOT AT MATURITY		
	Length inches	Diameter of shoulders inches	Days to bunching size
CHANTENAY	5½	2½-3	70
General purpose carrot for home, market garden and storage.			
Roots: Deep orange, tapered, stump rooted; flesh deep orange.			
CHANTENAY, Long Type	7	2	70
A longer, slimmer strain of Chantenay which can be used for bunching. Tops slightly shorter than Chantenay, but more compact.			
Roots: Longer than Chantenay; stumped at maturity.			

CARROT (Cont.)

	ROOT AT MATURITY		
	Length inches	Diameter of shoulders inches	Days to bunching size

CHANTENAY RED CORED..... (F-M)	5½	2¼	70
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This outstanding strain is now the most widely used all purpose carrot everywhere. Its rich color and fine flesh texture make it the leading canning, market, and home garden variety.

Roots: Deep reddish orange, tapered, stump rooted. Core, reddish-orange, almost the same color as the flesh.

DANVERS HALF LONG	7	1¾	75
Long a home garden favorite and still used by some growers for a dependable heavy yield crop.			
<i>Roots:</i> Brightest deep orange, uniformly tapered; flesh, bright orange.			
EARLY SCARLET HORN.....	3	1¼	63
For early markets and forcing; tops small.			
<i>Roots:</i> Very slight taper to blunt end; flesh, reddish orange.			
FRENCH FORCING (Earliest Short Horn).....	2	1¾	60
For forcing and out-of-door culture. Tops small.			
<i>Roots:</i> Reddish orange, nearly round.			
GOLD PAK	8½-10	7/8-1¼	77
(AAS)			
(F-M) Gold Pak has long, very uniform roots with short, dark green tops. Roots remain in good condition in fields for a long time without becoming coarse or overgrown. Tops are strongly attached. At maturity roots are very smooth. Color—exterior, deep orange; interior, bright reddish-orange. Cores are small and indistinct. Excellent for bunching and cello-pack, also recommended for home gardening.			
GOLD SPIKE	8-10	7/8-1¾	77
(F-M) Developed for a refined, short top bunching type. Tops are 4 inches shorter and roots average longer and more slender than Emperor, Long Type. Dark green tops are firmly attached. Exterior color is deep orange; interior, uniform deep orange with small core.			
HUTCHINSON	10	2¼	80
Popular in New England area where other standard carrots do not perform well.			
<i>Roots:</i> Long, tapering; light reddish orange.			
IMPERATOR	8	1½-2	77
(AAS) A bunching variety originally used for shipping in the South and California, but now extensively used in the East and Middle West. Tops medium.			
<i>Roots:</i> Medium long, uniformly tapered; excellent quality. Color, deep orange.			

CARROT (Cont.)**IMPERATOR LONG TYPE**

ROOT AT MATURITY	Length inches	Diameter of shoulders inches	Days to bunching size
	10	1½-2	77

Selected strain, specially developed for bunching. Tops medium height, abundant and strong for good bunching. This selection is noticeably longer than regular Emperor.

Roots: Long, slender, smooth and uniformly tapered. Flesh, rich orange color.

JAMES INTERMEDIATE	7½	2¼	80
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Used in Great Britain for home and Market Garden.

Roots: Bright orange with definite core; tapering from crown to tip.

LONG ORANGE IMPROVED	10	2	85
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A heavy cropper for light soils.

Roots: Scarlet orange, tapered, pointed.

MORSE'S BUNCHING	8	1½	77
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(AAS)

(F-M) Developed as a bunching carrot for shipping, and has since become equally popular with Northern market growers. Tops short; foliage rather coarsely cut, strong medium sized stems. Performs well on muck.

Roots: Dark orange, small inconspicuous core; almost cylindrical, rounded shoulders, well stumped.

NANTES. (Our select true French strain)	6	1¼	68
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One of the best home garden and early market varieties. Exceptionally good quality. Tops small.

Roots: Bright orange, cylindrical, stump rooted; Flesh, bright orange with indistinct core.

NANTES, STRONG TOP	6	1¼	68
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(F-M) Our selection from Nantes. Has the same general characteristics, but tops, while not noticeably larger, are stronger and less likely to break at the collar in pulling or bunching.

OXHEART or GUERANDE	4½	3½	80
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Does particularly well on heavy soil. A good keeper, frequently used for stock feed. Tops are short but strong.

Roots: Light orange, broad, blunt, heart-shaped.

RED ST. VALERY (See Long Orange Improved)			
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CARROT (Cont.)**SUPREME HALF LONG.....**

(AAS) Resembles a small refined Danvers, and is recommended
(F-M) for muck soils. An excellent bunching and basket carrot.

Roots: Deep orange with small cores of the same color; roots taper to a half stump.

TOUCHON

Similar to Nantes, but preferred by many growers for greater length; a very refined home garden and market carrot.

Roots: Cylindrical, strictly stump rooted; Flesh bright orange with inconspicuous core.

ROOT AT MATURITY

Length inches	Diameter of shoulders inches	Days bunching size
6½	2	75

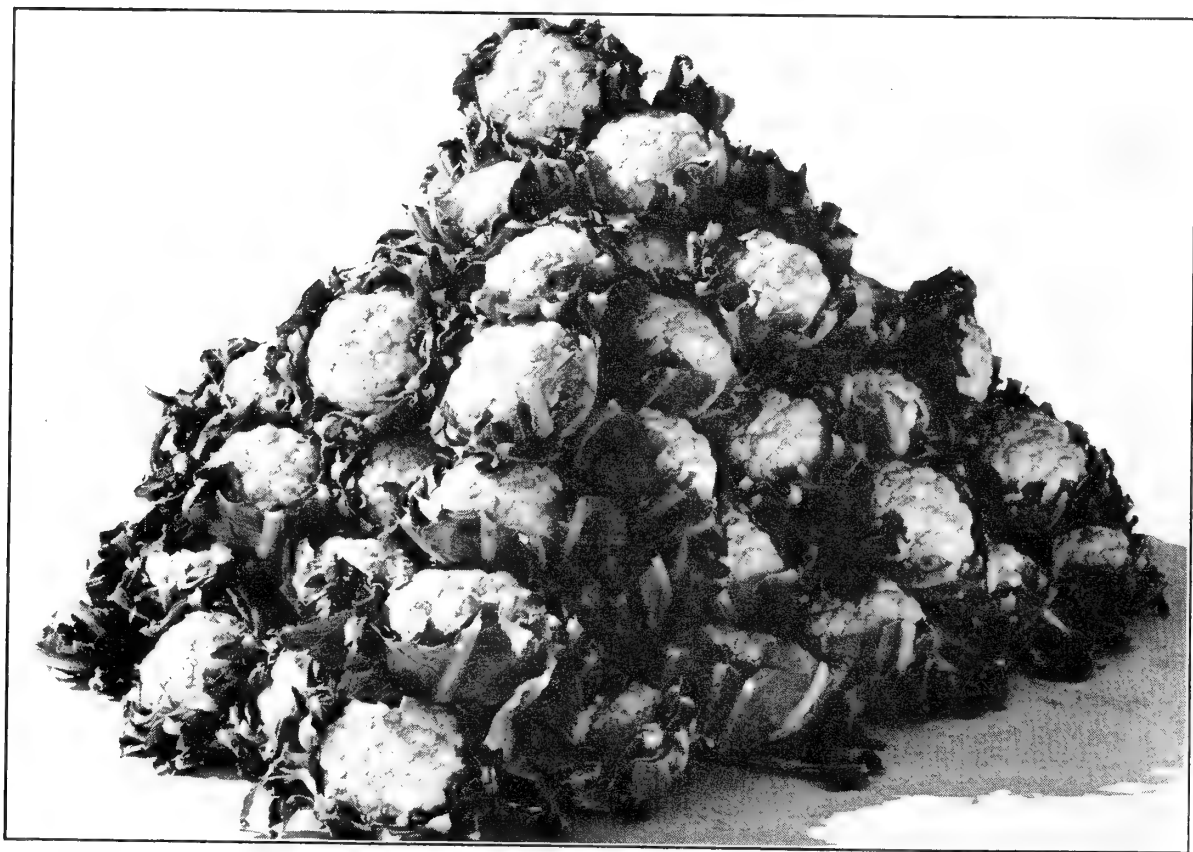
7

1½

68

CAULIFLOWER


Brassica oleracea var. botrytis



Years of experimentation and development have firmly established Ferry-Morse as one of the World's leading sources of cauliflower seed. Our stocks have proven to be exceptionally uniform and fully as satisfactory or superior in every respect to those formerly imported. Direct comparisons with those strains formerly imported have proven the wide adaptability of our stocks and enhanced the prestige of American grown Cauliflower seed—selected and bred to meet critical American market demands for highest quality. Seed, of our own production, is grown in an area where *Black Rot* is unknown.

Both our early maturing and main crop strains are well adapted for the growing of cauliflower in various sections of this country. We have indicated the number of days commonly required to produce heads from the date the young plants are set in the field. Usually it is 30 to 35 days from the time seed is sown until the young plants are ready for the open field. In California and Arizona cauliflower is commonly seeded direct in the field, and thinned to the required spacing.

CAULIFLOWER (Cont.)

EARLY PURPLE HEAD	Days 80
When cooked, the purple heads turn bright green and taste like broccoli. Growth habit similar to broccoli. Heads not as compact nor firm as Snowball, but separate easily and freeze well. Plants large; heads large.	
EARLY SNOWBALL A	55
(F-M)	
	
Selected by us as the most satisfactory early strain of Snowball Cauliflower. Sometimes referred to as the "Super Snowball" class. Plants of medium height with rather waved and crumpled leaves which bend outward at the tips. Inner leaves cover the head well. Foliage is medium green. Heads of good depth, solid, ivory white, and of fine quality. Early and very even in time of maturity; therefore requires prompt handling. Adapted for summer and early fall harvest and especially valuable in districts having a short growing season.	
SNOWBALL E	57
(F-M) Our selection to obtain an early, uniform maturing Snowball; is well adapted to a wide range of conditions, but has performed especially well in Eastern States. Plants are of uniform type and habit—similar to our "X" but noticeably earlier and with slightly smaller plants. Plants show good vigor, almost identical to Snowball X in type and color. Have an abundance of long, erect leaves, giving good protection to heads. Heads are large; curds are of excellent quality, smooth, deep and white.	
SNOWBALL M	58
(F-M) A notably uniform strain of Snowball—similar in most characteristics to Snowball X and adaptable to the same conditions. Plants vigorous, but slightly smaller than Snowball X, a few days earlier and mature more evenly. Leaves fairly erect, abundant, medium green. Heads are large, well protected by inner folding leaves. Curd is unusually smooth, white and firm.	
SNOWBALL X	60
(F-M) Well adapted for use under a wide range of conditions and generally considered the most satisfactory main crop strain for fall harvest. Plants are large and erect with ample foliage for head coverage. Leaves are long, rather straight, plain edged, and medium bright green color, slightly darker than Early Snowball A. The heads are large, smooth, very deep, very solid, and pure white. Unexcelled for quality. Is about a week slower in reaching maturity than Early Snowball A and harvest is not so concentrated.	
SNOWBALL Y	65
(F-M) A selection similar to Snowball X but more vigorous and somewhat later maturing. Plants are large, leaves numerous, fairly erect, medium green. Heads are of uniform size and maturity—large, smooth and heavy. Because of vigor, this strain has proved very reliable under adverse growing conditions.	
SNOWDRIFT (White Mountain)	
We suggest our Snowball "X".	
SUPER SNOWBALL	
We suggest our Early Snowball "A".	

CAULIFLOWER — WINTER VARIETIES

(Formerly called Cauliflower-Broccoli)

Particularly Adapted For Use On The Pacific Coast.



The strains listed below are firm heading cauliflower-broccoli types of our own selection and development. They are widely grown in California and other places on the Pacific Coast for shipment and local use. In fact, these varieties form the backbone of the heavy shipments of cauliflower from California during the winter months. Under proper conditions these varieties can be planted to give a continuous supply of fine white heads from November to May.

Planting dates given are for direct seeding in California. Seed beds for transplanting should be sown two weeks earlier. Six weeks to two months is generally required from seeding to transplanting stage.

Direct Seeding Date

NOVEMBER—DECEMBER

July 1 - July 10

(F-M) The most outstanding variety of Winter Cauliflower ever introduced. Very popular in Europe. The earliest strain; sown in June, transplanted in August, fine, large, white heads produced in November and December. Plants large with dark bluish-green leaves with medium heavy rib.

CHRISTMAS (January)

July 15 - July 25

(F-M) Plants large, 32 to 36 inches in height. Leaves broad and waved, and of distinct medium dark bluish-green color. For California conditions, if transplanted in August will head in late December and through January. For best results seed should not be sown before June. Heads, large, firm, and of excellent quality.

JANUARY No. 68.

July 15 - July 25

(F-M) A recent selection to head during January. Several days earlier than Christmas; heads not as large but curd deeper, more solid and holds longer.

FEBRUARY

Aug. 1 - Aug. 10

(F-M) Plants compact, bluish-green; produces very solid, long standing, white heads of the finest quality during February.

MARCH EARLY

Aug. 15 - Aug. 31

(F-M) Newly developed strain of outstanding quality for harvest during the first half of March. Plants short stemmed and compact with dark green, wavy leaves. Heads large, well protected, very white, and of finest quality.

CAULIFLOWER—Winter Varieties (Cont.)

Direct Seeding Date

MARCH LATE

Aug. 15 - Aug. 31

(F-M) Produces fine white, well-protected heads the latter part of March. Similar to Early March, but about 2 weeks later and plants are larger.

APRIL

Sept. 1 - Sept. 15

(F-M) Produces large, firm white heads in April from plants set in the field in October.

COSSA (Late)

Oct. 15 - Nov. 1

A late Pearl type used particularly in the Santa Maria Valley of California. Has wide range of possible planting dates and can be harvested through winter and spring as late as May. Large, long stemmed plants with heavy dark green foliage, large heads.

EARLY APRIL

Sept. 1 - Sept. 15

(F-M) A recent selection from a cross on our standard April. Similar to April but perhaps a few days earlier and will stand a wider range in planting dates.

LATE PEARL

Oct. 15 - Nov. 1

(F-M) Plants large, with waved, medium green leaves; heads white and well protected. Planted late in fall to produce April and May crops.

MISSION SPECIAL

Oct. 15 - Nov. 1

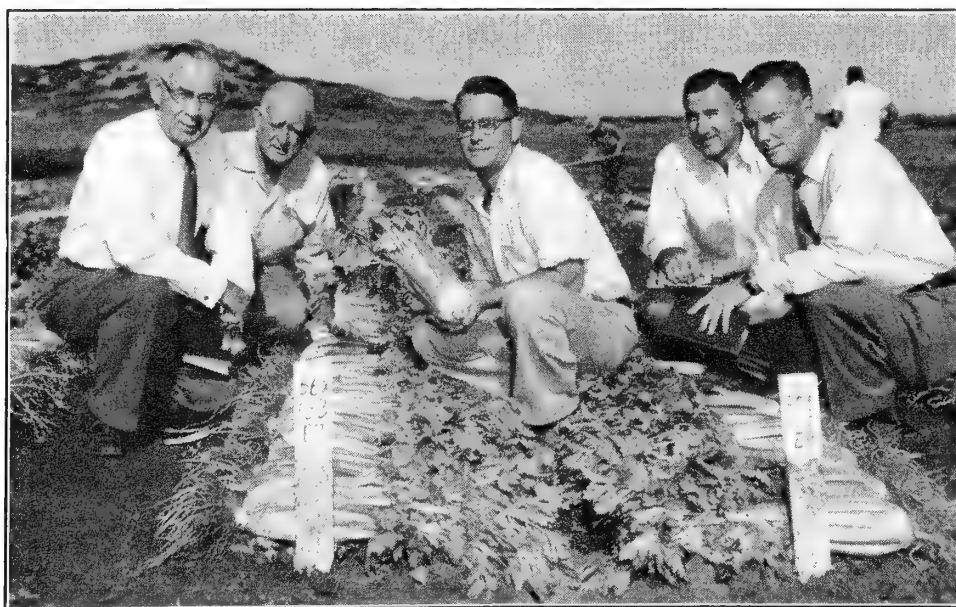
(F-M) A fairly early, vigorous, rather light green plant with white, well protected heads. Transplanted in mid-winter to produce late spring cauliflower. Use largely restricted to Central and Southern California.

ST. VALENTINE

We suggest our Early March strain.

VEITCH'S (Autumn Giant)

Popular in Europe. Four to six days earlier than Nov.-Dec. Plants 32 to 38 inches high, vary somewhat in maturity date. Heads large, well protected, solid and white. Curd is deep.

CELERY*Apium graveolens var. dulce*

F.M. Celery trials near Salinas, California. Breeders and Sales Staff members examining experimental crosses.

CELERY

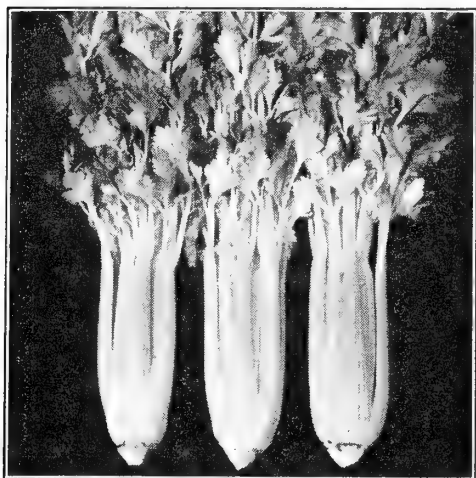
Celery is produced in so many different sections of the country and under such varying conditions that it has been necessary to develop many strains to insure good crops. This specialized breeding program has met with marked success in our efforts to improve the adaptability of existing strains and lead the way in the introduction of better varieties.

We have for many years been not only the outstanding source for celery seed in this country, but have pioneered much of the research. For example, many new strains of the Pascal type are now being adapted for successful growing in Eastern and Southern sections formerly considered undesirable for green celery.

Generally, the seed is sown 75 to 90 days in advance of when the plants should be transplanted in the field. The seed is rather slow in germinating, two to four weeks being required to obtain seedlings. The number of days given in the maturity column will vary according to season and area, but are the average days required from time of setting of the plants in the field to earliest harvesting date. Note: Direct seeding is now common practice in California.

Yellow Varieties

	Days
CORNELL No. 19	100
Developed from a cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah, combining the good qualities of the Pascal type with the early easy blanching character and color of Golden Self Blanching. Highly resistant to Fusarium Yellows. Averages 9 inches to joint with an overall height of 24 to 25 inches. Hearts are long and comparatively full. Stems thick, rounded and smooth.	
GOLDEN DETROIT	90
(F-M) Uniform selection of Dwarf Golden Self Blanching. Plants heavy, compact, full hearted; commonly 24-25 inches tall, with edible stalks 7-8½ inches to joint.	
GOLDEN PLUME 4162	83
(F-M) Our improved strain, bred to fill the need for a taller, longer stemmed Golden Plume. Retains earliness and ease of blanching of original strain, but is more compact in form, straighter, and better "shingled"; much better adapted to standard crate; heavy producer. Normally 24 to 26 inches tall with stems 7½ to 8½ inches long and hearts full.	
SUPREME GOLDEN (Hadley 972)	85
(F-M)	



Early and very attractive member of the Golden Self Blanching group. Compact, well formed and full-hearted plants pack well in the crate. Is earlier and taller than Golden Detroit. Well adapted to Florida for winter crop and to Northern districts for main crop. Over-all height 23 to 26 inches, length to first joint 8 to 10 inches. Resistant to Fusarium Yellows.

TALL GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING	82
Our selection from the original, true French strain. Very early. Desirable for shipping under special conditions though not so firm as the dwarf types. Plants tall, 22 to 28 inches, ribs 8½ to 9 inches, stalks medium thick, blanch very readily.	

CELERY

Yellow Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
TALL SLOW-BOLTING GOLDEN PLUME	90
(F-M) Ability to withstand low temperatures without bolting make it the most satisfactory of the Golden Plume strains for growing under certain unfavorable conditions. Stems 8 to 9 inches to joint; 24 to 26 inches over-all height.	

Green Varieties

EARLIGREEN	98
An excellent celery for use where early storage for hearts is desired. A slightly taller, heavier and somewhat earlier Sweetheart type. Plants are compact, well shingled with broad ribs; blanches to a pale green.	
EASY BLANCHING (We suggest Earligreen)	
EMERSON PASCAL	135
Developed by Cornell U. for resistance to Septoria and Cercospora Blights. Distinctive, deeply-cut foliage on large, vigorous, uniform plants. Overall height about 22 inches—ribs 10 inches long, very thick and fleshy. Growth is rather open and shows low heart development. Flavor similar to Summer Pascal at maturity.	
FULL HEART (We suggest Earligreen)	
PASCAL 259-19	120
(F-M) Vigorous, compact plants are slightly taller than Summer Pascal and leaves are darker. Produces uniformly large sizes. Ribs are 9 to 10 inches long, smooth and rounded. Color attractive, bright. Excellent quality.	
SLOW BOLTING GREEN No. 12	120
(F-M) Erect plants are slower to bolt than other green types. Plants are vigorous, compact and tightly shingled. Ribs 10 to 11 inches long. Widely adapted; particularly to California.	
SLOW BOLTING GREEN No. 13	120
(F-M) Tall, large, compact stalks. Tolerant to conditions that cause most standard green varieties to bolt. Ribs are thick, about 8 inches long, crisp and of good quality. Stores well.	
SUMMER PASCAL (Waltham Strain).....	120
The most popular green variety for the East and South. Well adapted to home and market use in the North, and increasingly important since green celery has become so popular on the markets. Plants are erect, compact and full-hearted; stems are thick, rounded, smooth and of excellent quality. Height over-all 24 to 25 inches, length to first joint 8 to 11 inches.	
SWEETHEART (We Suggest Earligreen)	
TALL UTAH 10-B	130
(F-M) A favorite variety of "Pascal" for shipment from California. Plants are tall, 26 to 28 inches, leaves moderately large, medium dark green. Plants are erect and compact. Stems are 8 to 10½ inches long, noticeably of uniform length, rounded, thick, waxy in appearance. Blanches readily; tender, crisp and of excellent quality. Must be harvested promptly at maturity. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.	
TALL UTAH 52-70	130
(F-M) Overall height 28 to 30 inches—ribs are 9½ to 11 inches long, rounded, thick smooth, and waxy medium dark green, giving a better rib length than older Utah strains. Rib count is very high, makes large sizes, has high hearts. Is very compact and tightly shingled. Highly resistant to "Brown Check."	

CELERY
Green Varieties (Cont.)



Tall Utah 52-70

TALL UTAH 52-70 H.	Days
(F-M) A new strain of 52-70 which is slightly taller and has longer ribs and higher rib count.	125
UTAH (Golden Crisp)	125
The original strain and source of several improved varieties. Now little used outside of Southern California. Plants short and stocky; excellent quality. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.	
UTAH No. 15 (An Improved Utah No. 99)	130
(F-M) A strain of Utah becoming increasingly important with Eastern and Northern growers. Plants are large—height 26 to 28 inches. Leaves are dark green, deeply cut, moderately broad. Plants are erect, compact, full-hearted. Edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long, are numerous, of medium width, thick, rounded and quite smooth; are crisp and of fine quality. Tops retain dark green color when grown on muck soils.	
UTAH No. 99 (See Utah No. 15)	

CELERIAC

Apium graveolens var. rapaceum

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE	110
Turnip-rooted celery. Roots 3-4 inches in diameter; globular; fairly smooth; stalks hollow, dark green.	

CHERVIL

Anthriscus cerefolium

CURLED	60
Similar to Parsley, but of more delicate texture. Leaves bright rich green; finely divided and curled; pungent and aromatic. Used for garnishing and flavoring.	

CHICORY*Cichorium intybus*

	Days
LARGE ROOTED OR COFFEE	65
Roots mature in 4-5 months. Dried roots used as a substitute for and supplement of coffee. Roots 12-14 inches long, 2½ inches thick at top, tapered. The young tender leaves are used for greens and are also fed to poultry as a tonic. Leaves entire.	
ASPARAGUS OR CATALOGNA (Radichetta)	65
A rapid growing annual producing Dandelion-like leaves which are very popular for early greens. Leaves and flower shoots tender and with faint asparagus flavor. Our stock is the true cut-leaved, fibrous rooted type.	
WITLOOF OR FRENCH ENDIVE	150
One of the most attractive of salad vegetables; grown largely by market gardeners and shippers. Each carefully trimmed root when buried upright in damp sand and given the proper conditions produces a handsome compact cluster of blanched leaves, 4-5 inches long, which are tender and have a rich, mildly acrid flavor.	

CHIVES*Allium schoenoprasum*

We are the leading U. S. growers of Chive seed.

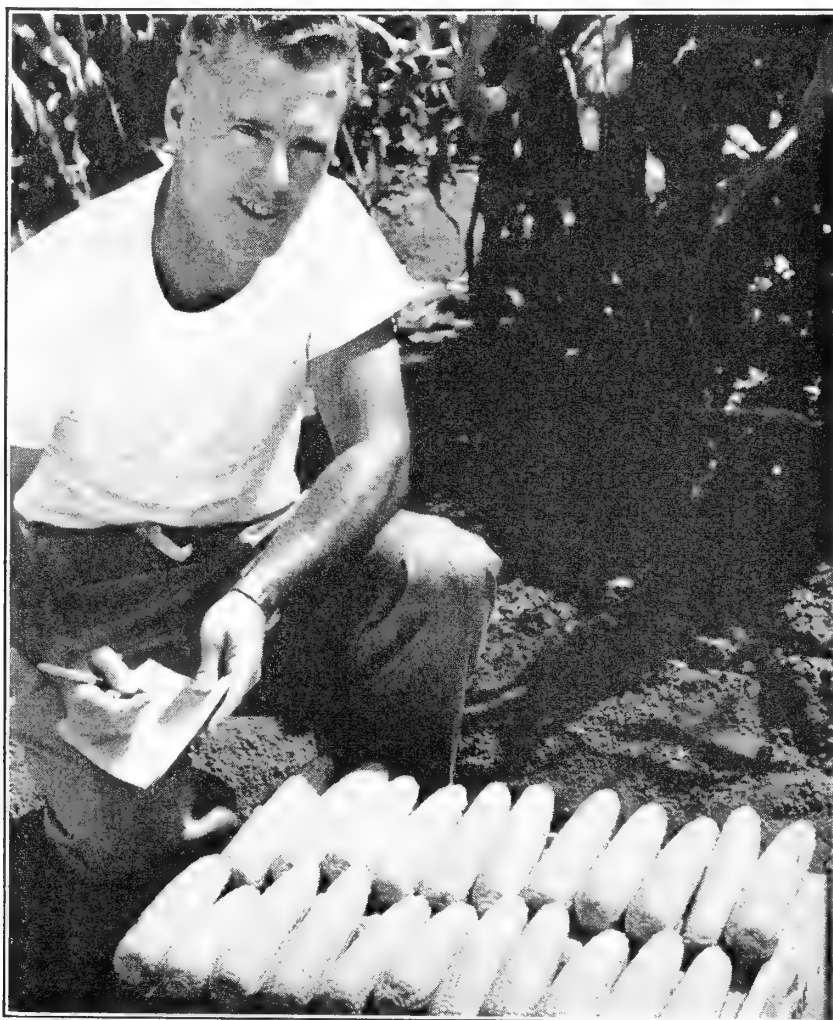
ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM	90
Small perennial of the onion family; readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative.	

COLLARDS*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*

CABBAGE OR HEADING	75
A desirable type producing rather compact plants 1½-2 feet high. Large loose clusters of leaves which often show a tendency to form a head. Also known as Buncombe.	
GEORGIA, SOUTHERN OR CREOLE	75
Non-heading form of the cabbage family very generally grown for greens in home and market gardens in the South. Plant 2-3 feet tall, erect, spreading. Forms a loose cluster or head of tender leaves.	
LOUISIANA SWEET	75
Recently introduced by La. State Univ. Exp. Station, and considered a definite improvement over Georgia Collards. Similar to Georgia but with a larger leaf area, less stem, and thick, tender leaves.	

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS*Valerianella locusta var. olitoria*

LARGE SEEDED, LARGE LEAVED (Also called Lamb's Lettuce)	45
Thrifty, large growing plant with thick leaves of mild flavor.	

SWEET CORN*Zea mays var. saccharata***Hybrids**

	Height of stalk feet	Length inches	EAR Row count	Days
CARMELCROSS (C13X30)	6	7	10-14	76
Developed by Univ. of Conn. Exp. Station. An early hybrid with exceptionally good yields of large, high quality ears. Resistant to Wilt. <i>Kernels:</i> Yellow, medium width and depth; good quality.				
F-M CROSS (Foremost Y-1) (298X302)	6½	8-8½	14-16	80
(F-M) In the few years since its introduction this has become our largest selling hybrid for processing, market, and home gardening. Matures 5 to 7 days earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears are well covered at the tip, cylindrical, borne high on the plant, and snap easily. Has superior yield, quality, and flavor. Plants tall and vigorous. Wilt Resist- ant. <i>Kernels:</i> Narrow, tender, deep, and rich light golden. Interior silk is light.				

SWEET CORN

Hybrids (Cont.)

	Height of stalk feet	EAR Length inches	Row count	Days
FOREMOST E. E. No. 1 (Extra Early No. 1, 317XC12) (F-M) For first-early market. Exceptionally large, attractive ears. Stalks are sturdy and grow rapidly, even in cool weather. Ears are borne well off ground, and snap easily. Yield is unusually high for such an early corn. <i>Kernels:</i> Bright golden yellow. Interior silk is light.	5	8	12 14	68
GOLDEN BEAUTY (C13X21547-1-1) (AAS) New second-early hybrid, heavily productive. Developed by Univ. of Mass. Exp. Station. Suggested for home and early market, particularly in the Northern states and Canada. Shows good tolerance to Bacterial Wilt. <i>Kernels:</i> Tender; beautiful golden yellow. Interior silk is light.	5½	7½-7¾	12-14	73
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM (P39XP51) Developed by Purdue Univ. Exp. Station. A widely popular variety of hybrid Sweet Corn. Adapted for growing under varied conditions. Resistant to Wilt. <i>Kernels:</i> Rich yellow, medium depth and width; excellent quality. Interior silk is light.	6½	8	10-14	85
GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM T-51 A taller, more vigorous strain of Golden Cross Bantam—preferred on Pacific Coast. High yielding. Resistant to Bacterial Wilt. Interior silk is light.	7	8	12 14	88
IOANA (IP39XI45) (AAS) Developed by Iowa State College Exp. Station. Recommended as a main crop variety for canning and market garden. Highly resistant to drought and Bacterial Wilt. <i>Kernels:</i> Light yellow, medium depth and narrow. Interior silk is light to medium.	6½	8	12-14	87
IOCHIEF (I453X5125) (AAS) Developed by Iowa State College Exp. Station. Outstanding among recent introductions for longer ears, heavy tonnage and superior flavor. A main cropper, ideal for canning and market. <i>Kernels:</i> golden, deep and uniform. Interior silk is medium to dark.	6¾	9	14-18	89
MARCROSS (C13X6) Developed by Univ. of Conn. Exp. Station. An early hybrid, very popular with market growers. Produces fine quality ears and is resistant to Wilt. <i>Kernels:</i> light cream yellow, medium broad.	5½	7½	10-14	72
SPANCROSS (C13X3) Developed by Univ. of Conn. Exp. Station. A leading choice among market gardeners for a first early hybrid. <i>Kernels:</i> golden yellow, deep and uniform.	5½	6½	10 12	70

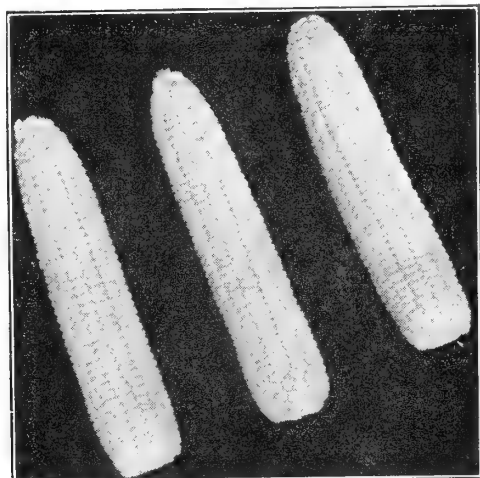
SWEET CORN

Hybrids (Cont.)

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID (14.11X13) ..

Developed by Univ. of Illinois Exp. Station.
The leading white hybrid for home and market.
Kernels: white, medium wide and deep; good
quality. Interior silk is light.

Height of stalk feet	EAR		Days
	Length inches	Row count	
8	8	14-18	100



Golden Cross Bantam
An Established Favorite

Two

Outstanding

Hybrids



F-M Cross
A New High in Quality

Open Pollinated Varieties — Yellow

BANTAM EVERGREEN (Golden)	7	8	14-18	95
Productive market variety. Kernels: broad and variable in width, deep and tender.				
CARMEL GOLDEN	5	7	12	82
(F-M) Dwarf, second early variety, popular in California.				
FERRY'S GOLDEN (Charlevoix)	6	7	12	82
(F-M) The standard of excellence in sweet corn. Kernels: broad, deep, tender and of highest quality.				
GOLDEN BANTAM	5	6½	8	78
The best strain of the original early type of Golden Bantam. Kernels: broad, medium depth, very uniform and tender.				
GOLDEN SUNSHINE	6	7	10-12	74
Market and home variety. Kernels: medium sized, good quality.				

Open Pollinated Varieties — White

BLACK MEXICAN	6½	9	8	88
Home garden variety. Kernels: clear white at table stage, become blue-black when ripe.				
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN	7	9	irregular	100
Heavy yielding with Evergreen character. Set solid with irregular rows. Kernels: shoe peg form, deep and tender.				
FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN	7	7½	14-20	93
(F-M) Home and market variety about 1 week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Kernels: fairly broad, sweet and tender.				

SWEET CORN

Open Pollinated Varieties—White (Cont.)

	Height of stalk feet	Length inches	EAR Row count	Days
OREGON EVERGREEN	7	8	12-14	95
Often used for succession planting. Long, tight husk protects ear to some extent from corn ear worm, and allows long distance shipping. Kernels: deep, sweet and tender. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.				
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN	7½	8	14-20	100
Standard late variety. Kernels: deep and broad, good flavor.				

CORN FOR ROASTING EARS

EARLY ADAMS OR BURLINGTON	6	7½	12-14	85
Hardy variety used for table in the South. Kernels: fairly sweet, tender, becoming smooth and hard when ripe.				
TRUCKERS FAVORITE	7½	9	12-16	90
Extensively used for roasting ears. Kernels: medium width and depth, fairly sweet.				

POP CORN

Zea mays var. everta

SOUTH AMERICAN	7½	7	14-16	110
Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers.				
WHITE HULLESS (Australian Hulless)	5	4	irregular	100
Kernels are white, small and pointed, but pop to large snow white kernels. Noted for tender crisp quality.				
WHITE HULLESS HYBRID (Iopop No. 7)	5	5	irregular	100
Pointed white kernels expand tremendously when popped. Popped quality superior to open pollinated types.				

COWPEAS

(Listed under Peas)

CRESS

BROAD LEAVED	45
Differs from the Curled Cress in having the blade of the leaf entire, without any divisions, and merely notched here and there on the edges. Leaves oval in shape, about 2 inches long and 1 inch across.	
CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS	45
(F-M) Our strain which stands longer without bolting than older types of Pepper Grass. Grows well in any good garden soil or may be sprouted on a blotter during the winter for salad garnish. Appetizing, nippy flavor.	
TRUE WATER	180
Hardy perennial water plant with sprightly flavored leaves for salads and for garnishing.	

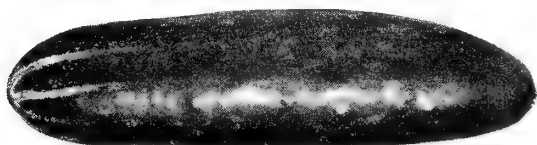
CUCUMBER

Cucumis sativus



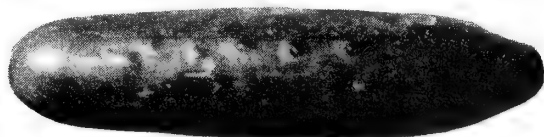
Market and Shipping Varieties

	FRUITS			
	Length inches	Diameter inches	Color of spines	Days
A & C OR COLORADO	8½	2¼	White	68



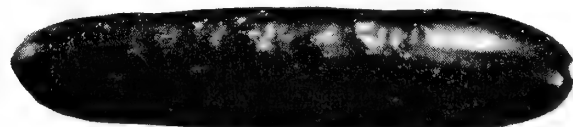
An important shipping and market variety. Fruits are deep green, slightly tapered at neck, moderately pointed, but straight.

ASHLEY	8	2¼	White	66
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Developed at Clemson Truck Exp. Station, South Carolina for shipping. Resistant to Downy Mildew. Vigorous vines are heavily productive. Fruits are dark green, long, and taper to the stem end.

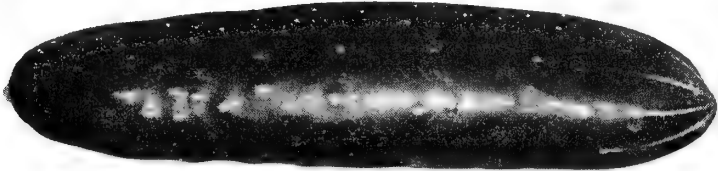
LONG MARKETER	8-9	2-2¼	white	70
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(F-M) A new shipping and market variety for areas not troubled with Downy Mildew. The fruits are uniformly beautiful, long and slim. Color is dark green and holds up well in shipping or storage. Vines are vigorous; yields are heavy.

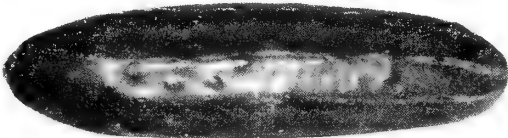
CUCUMBER
Market and Shipping Varieties (Cont.)

	FRUITS			Days
	Length inches	Diameter inches	Color of spines	
LONGFELLOW	12	2½	white	72



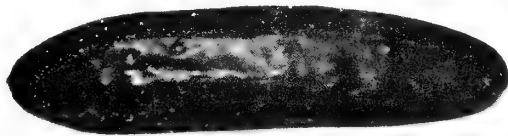
Dark green fruits, retaining color long after picking, make this a good market cucumber. Fruits are straight with well filled ends.

MARKETER	8	2¼	white	70
(AAS)				



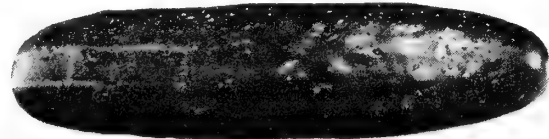
Noted for uniformity and very attractive deep green color; this variety is a popular early shipper. Fruits medium dark green, slightly tapered to both ends.

PALMETTO	8	2¼	white	67
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Developed at Clemson Truck Exp. Station, South Carolina. Resistance to Downy Mildew makes this variety very important for fall planting in the South. Fruits are an attractive dark green, tapering slightly to both ends.

PALOMAR D.M.R.	8-8½	2¼	white	64
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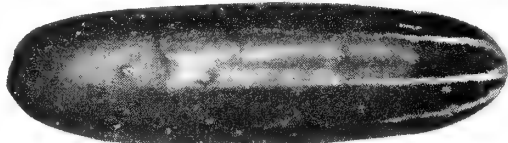


(F-M) Downy Mildew resistance and earliness make this an outstanding new shipper for the South. Fruits are shaped like Marketer but are slightly longer and darker. Florida trials have shown that Palomar far outyields Marketer on unsprayed plots and has a significantly higher yield even when Downy Mildew is controlled. Vines are heavy and vigorous. We suggest that because of its heavy early yield Palomar also be tried by market growers outside of the South.

CUCUMBER

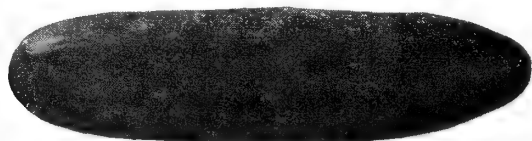
Market and Shipping Varieties (Cont.)

	FRUITS			
	Length inches	Diameter inches	Color of spines	Days
STRAIGHT-8 (AAS) (F-M)	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	white	62



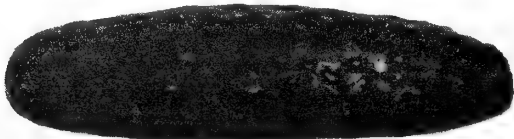
Exceptional uniformity of shape and size, attractive green color and high quality make this a good shipping and market variety. Equally popular for home use. Fruits well rounded at tips.

SANTEE	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	white	68
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Developed at Clemson Truck Exp. Station, South Carolina. Bred as a shipper for spring planting in the South. Resistant to Downy Mildew, vigorous and productive. Fruits are well-shaped and uniform—dark green in color.

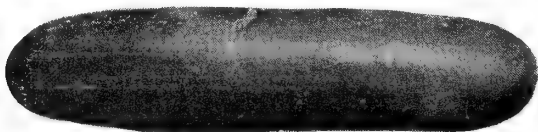
STONO	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	white	70
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Developed at Clemson Truck Exp. Station, South Carolina. Very promising new Downy Mildew resistant shipper. Yields heavily; color, shape, and vigor are very good.

F-1 Hybrid.

FOREMOST SL-1	8-9	2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$	white	66
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(F-M) "SL-1" stands for "Slicer, Long, No. 1". This is our first F-1 hybrid cucumber and it is an exceptionally fine one. We suggest it be used for local market only, because its skin is too thin and tender for long shipping. On local markets the long, slender, extremely dark green fruits frequently bring premium prices. Shape is cylindrical, with blocky, rounded ends. Has unusually small seed cavity. Hybrid vigor enables these robust plants to produce heavy yields, even under adverse weather conditions.

CUCUMBER (Cont.)

Home Garden Varieties

	Length inches	FRUITS Diameter inches	Color of spines	Days
EARLIEST OF ALL (Early White Spine).....	7	2½	white	60
Popular early shipper and pickle in the South. Fruits medium dark green, slightly tapered; blunt ends.				
EARLY FORTUNE	7½	2½	white	66
Good slicing cucumber, occasionally grown for shipping. Fruits dark green slightly tapered, very uniform.				
IMPROVED LONG GREEN	9	2½	black	68
A popular slicing variety for the home garden. <i>Not recommended for market gardens or shipping.</i> Fruits medium dark green, slightly tapered.				
LEMON	3¼	2½	black	65
Used for slicing and salads. Fruits deep lemon yellow, blocky, squared ends.				

Pickling Varieties



Our stock of National Pickling meets every size requirement for the Pickling Industry

CHICAGO PICKLING	Color of spines black
Pickling and slicing variety. Fruits, medium green, taper slightly to ends, uniform.	
MODEL	white
Popular in South. Vines small, dense, and heavy yielding. Fruits are blocky and cylindrical-dark, shiny green.	
NATIONAL PICKLING	black
The leading pickling variety for production of high grade pickles of all sizes. Fruits straight, symmetrical, full at both ends.	

CUCUMBER

Pickling Varieties (Cont.)

Color
of spines
black

NATIONAL PICKLING, DARK GREEN.....

(F-M) Two to three days later than regular National Pickling but vines are more spreading and have larger leaves. More productive. Fruits of comparable shape but slightly longer and notably darker green than National Pickling.

SNOW'S PICKLING

Popular variety for small pickles. Fruits dark green at pickling size.

SMALL GHERKIN (*Cucumis anguria*).....

This is the true West Indies Gherkin, a species distinct from the true cucumber. Fruits, oval, pale green, prickly over entire surface.

WHITE WONDER

Home garden type for pickling or slicing when nearly mature. Fruits straight, symmetrical-full at both ends. Skin white or creamy, flesh crisp and mild. Reputed not to cause distress to those who ordinarily cannot eat raw cucumbers.

DISEASE RESISTANT PICKLING VARIETIES

OHIO M. R. 17

Developed by Ohio State Univ. Exp. Station. Mosaic resistant. Compares favorably with National Pickling as to plant type, yield, and vigor, but fruits are somewhat more slender, slightly longer, and darker green. Fruits are uniform and a good pickling type.

OHIO M. R. 25

Developed by Ohio State Univ. Exp. Station. Mosaic resistant pickler; straight, cylindrical, and blocky. Fruits resemble National Pickling and are shorter than Ohio M. R. 17. Fruits are medium green and practically free of cavity. Vines vigorous and productive.

WISCONSIN S. R. 6

Developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station. Resistant to Scab (Spot Rot). Fruits are similar to National Pickling—cylindrical, moderately warted, and of excellent medium green color. Shorter and thicker than Ohio M. R. 17.

WISCONSIN S.M.R. 12.....

Developed by Univ. of Wisc. Exp. Station. Resistant to Scab (Spot Rot) and Mosaic. Vigorous vines produce fruits shaped like National Pickling, but with slightly lighter color. Heavy yields of uniform and attractive pickles.

DANDELION

Taraxacum officinale

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED

Superior strain, making vigorous, very compact growth. Produces a spreading rosette of leaves 18 to 24 inches across; leaves very numerous, thick bladed, and blanch readily.

Days
95

Sweet Corn, F-M Cross. Our most popular hybrid sweet corn. Tailor-made for canners but also well adapted for freezing and for market.



VEGETABLE VARIETIES

**“Tailor-Made”
by F-M Breeders
to Grower Specifications**

Bean, Processor. A high quality, white-seeded bush variety, resistant to common Bean Mosaic. Tailor-made for canners, freezers, and baby food processors.

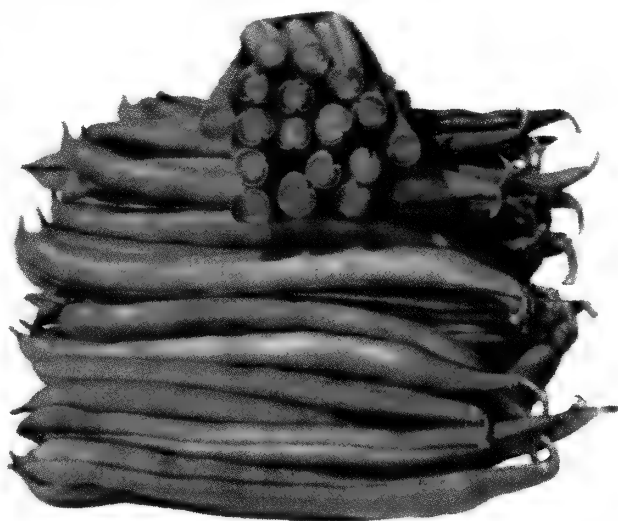


Carrot, Gold Pak. 1956 All-America Award Winner. Tailor-made for growers and shippers of bunching or cello-pack carrots.

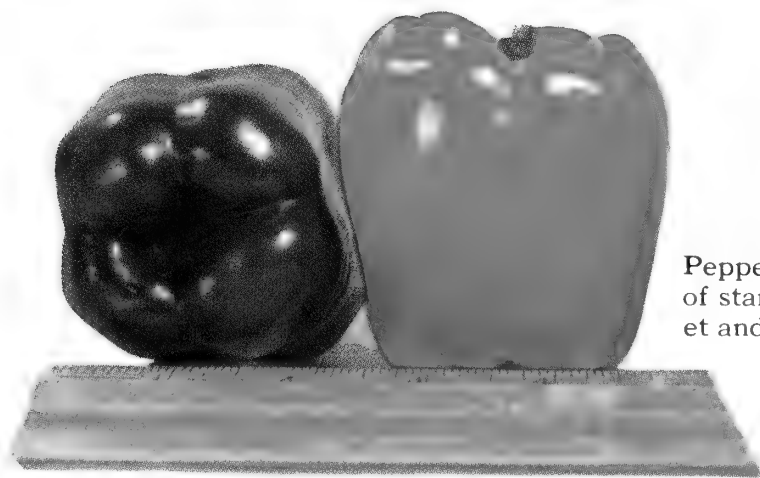


Pumpkin, Golden Centennial. →
Has thicker, darker flesh, and slightly larger fruits than Winter Luxury. Tailor-made for pie-pumpkin growers. See comparison.

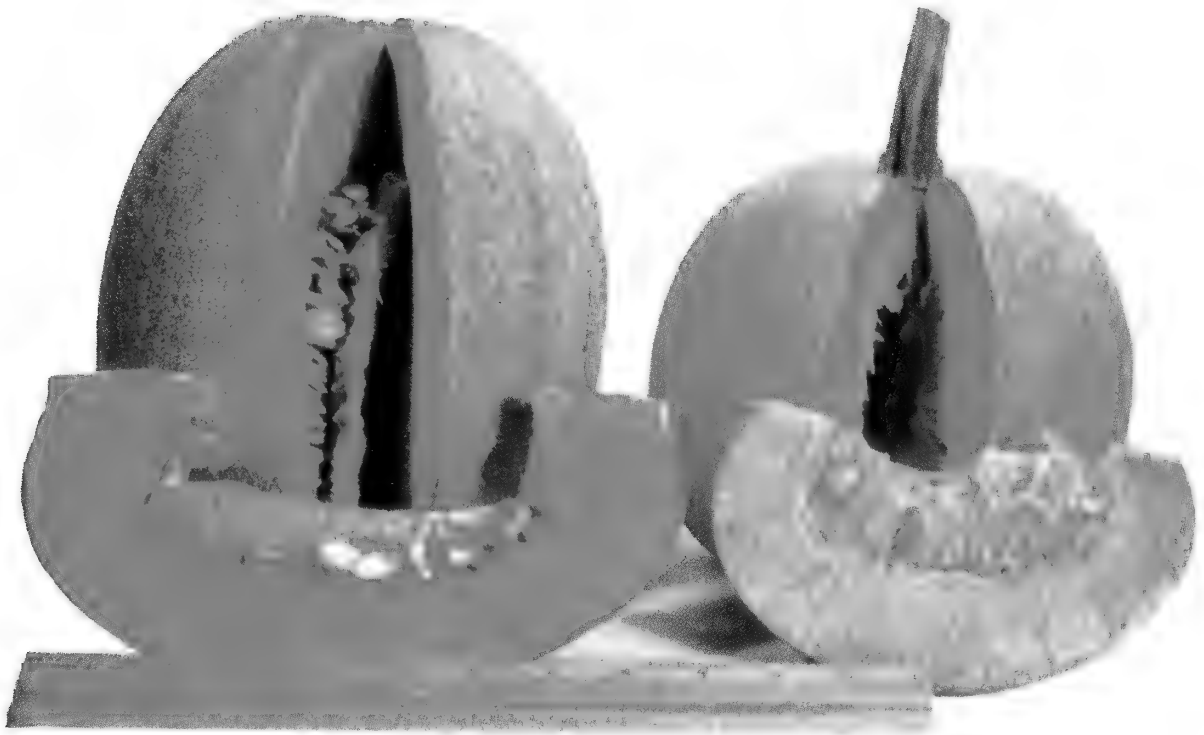
Cabbage, Greenback Y.R. Another addition to our line of Yellows Resistant cabbages. Tailor-made for long distance shippers or local market growers.



Bean, Blue Lake Stringless F M-1. Tailor-made to give canners and freezers a genetically stringless pole variety resistant to Common Bean Mosaic.

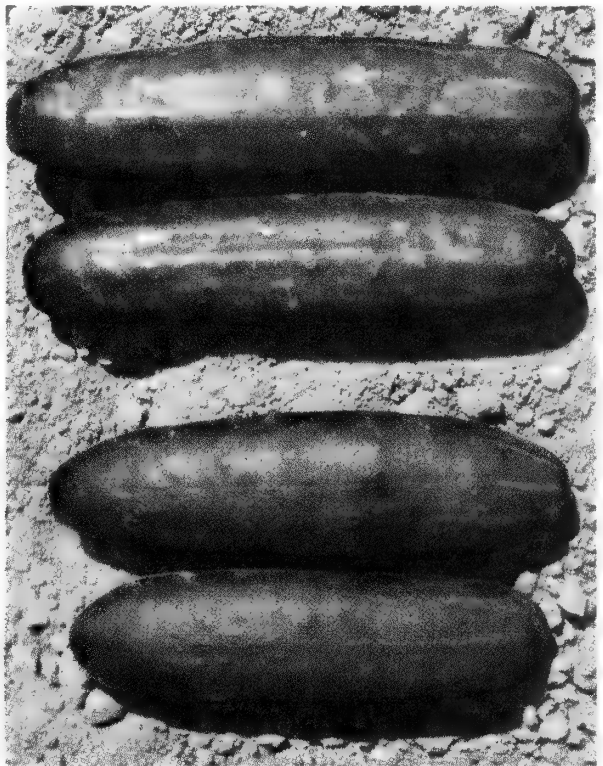


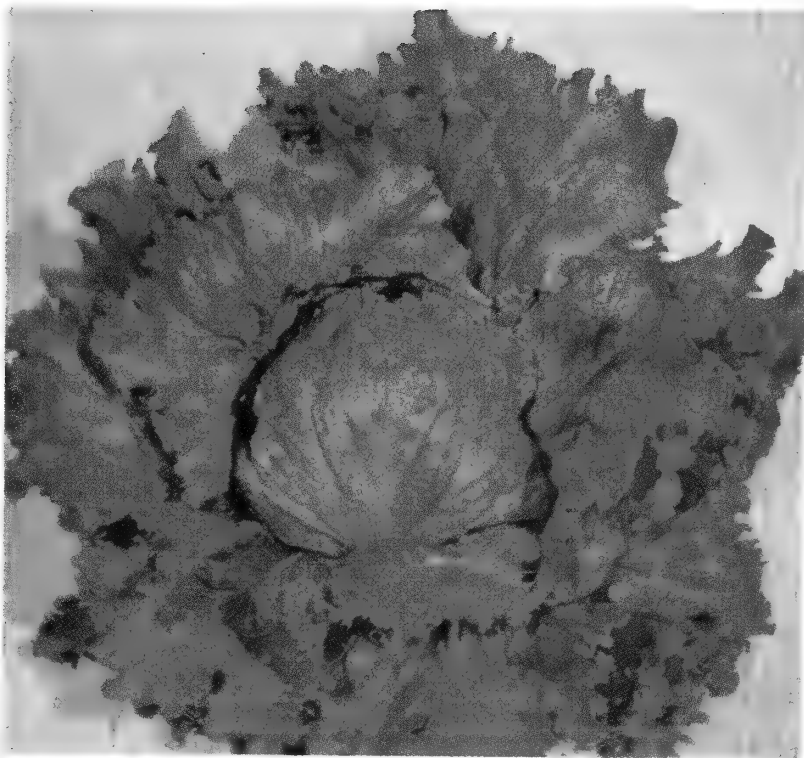
Pepper, Early Bell. Bears heavy yields ahead of standard varieties. Tailor-made for market and home gardeners in short season areas.



Beet, Detroit Dark Red. Our two strains, Morse's and Ferry's, satisfy the most critical growers. Tailor-made for roots that give maximum cut of high quality processed beets.

Cucumber, Long Marketer. Tailor-made for extra length and consistently more cylindrical fruits than Marketer. See comparison.





Lettuce, Great Lakes 366. Tailor-made for shippers desiring a slightly earlier, more uniform, Tip-Burn Resistant strain which makes good heads in cool weather.

Cucumber, Palomar D.M.R. Resists Downy Mildew. Tailor-made for Florida and Southeastern area shippers but excellent elsewhere as well, because of heavy early yield.



Muskmelon, Golden Delight. All-America Award Winner. Large thick-fleshed fruits have delicious flavor. Tailor-made for local market and home gardens.

DILL*Anethum graveolens*

MAMMOTH
 Annual about 2-3 feet tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; chiefly grown for seed clusters used in making dill pickles.

Days
70

EGG PLANT*Solanum melongena**Black Beauty**Fort Myers Market**Improved Large Purple*

	Days from setting of Plants
BLACK BEAUTY	80
Plants 24-28 inches tall, commonly bear 4 to 6 fruits. Fruits are smooth, broad egg shaped; very rich dark purple, retaining color a long time.	
CREOLE	85
A high-bush type with dark purple fruits longer and more slender than Fort Myers Market; when small, fruits are nearly cylindrical.	
FLORIDA MARKET	87
Developed for Southern planting by Florida Exp. Station. Resistant to Phoma Rot (Phomopsis Blight and Fruit Rot). Fruits slightly more slender than Fort Myers Market—smooth and very glossy blackish purple. Bush is medium high and erect.	
FORT MYERS MARKET	85
High bush variety, holding fruits well off the ground. Fruits 9 to 10 inches long, 5½ to 6½ inches in diameter, broadest near blossom end. Outstanding for deep purplish black color and high gloss.	
IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (New York Spineless)	80
Plants large, 24 to 28 inches tall; very productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 fruits. Fruits large, handsome, dark purple, broad egg shaped.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	69
(AAS) Extremely early, low bush variety for short-season areas. Developed at New Hampshire Exp. Station. Fruits oval, 3½ inches by 4½ inches at maturity. Color—dark purple, but lighter than Black Beauty. Plants 18 inches tall, with small leaves, heavily productive.	

ENDIVE*Cichorium endivia*

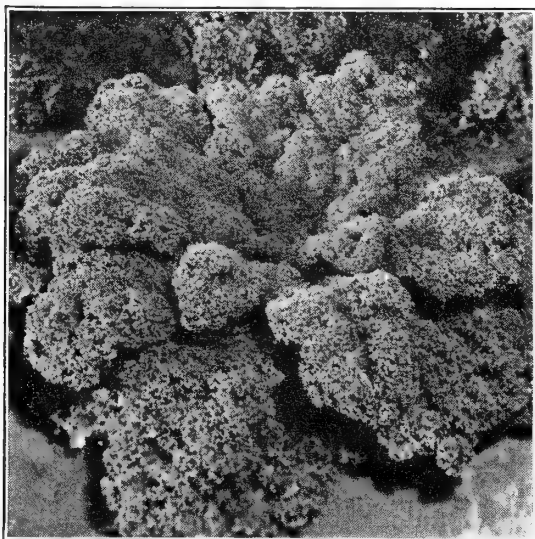
	Days
FULL HEART BATAVIAN (Escarolle).....	90
(AAS) Distinctly improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian or Escarolle. Plant medium large with very deep, full, compact, well-blanced heart of infolded broad leaves that are of thick buttery texture.	
GREEN CURLED RUFFEC, Green Ribbed	95
A variety with deeply cut leaf margins. It is medium large in size and blanches well at the heart. The mid-ribs or stems are pure green.	
LARGE GREEN CURLED, Pink Ribbed	95
(Also known as Large Curled Pancalier.) A late variety of good size, which forms a good, blanced heart in the fall. The mid-rib or leaf stem is tinged with rose.	

FENNEL*Foeniculum dulce*

FLORENCE (Sweet Anise).....	110
Grown in home and market gardens. Plant 2 to 3 feet tall. Grown for the bulb-like structure formed by the enveloping thickened bases of the stalks of the lower leaves. This is aromatic and of a distinctive flavor. Sweet Fennel is quite different and forms no "bulbs".	

KALE or BORECOLE*Brassica oleracea var. acephala*

DWARF BLUE CURLED, VATES STRAIN	75
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A new strain of the Norfolk Type. Developed by Virginia Truck Exp. Station. Growth more upright than older strains, which means less discoloration on lower leaves. Leaves are deep blue-green, finely curled. Plants hardy and lush growing.

JERSEY OR THOUSAND HEADED	80
Immensely productive variety grown for chicken feed and for stock. Plants tall, sometimes attain height of 6 feet or more; much branched and tree-like and bear an abundance of thick smooth deep green leaves.	
SIBERIAN OR SPROUTS (Curled).....	70
Plants vigorous, 12 to 15 inches tall with spread of 3 feet or more. Leaves numerous, large, thick in texture; coarse plume-like with margin frilled and waved; deep green with bluish bloom.	
TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH	75
Very hardy. Plants upright, 30 inches tall; with numerous large, deep yellowish-green, finely curled, compact plume-like leaves. Aside from habit, is similar to Dwarf Green Curled.	

KOHL RABI*Brassica caulorapa*

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA	Days 60
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Standard early. Plants small; leaves dark green with profuse purple staining. Bulbs flattened globe-shaped, best for use when 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, but become larger; exterior purple, but flesh white, mild, crisp and tender.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA (Short Top)	55
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Produces bulbs of 2½ inch diameter 55 to 60 days after seed is sown out-of-doors. The standard sort for forcing and for home and market garden use. Plants small; leaves medium green. Bulbs flattened globe-shape, pale green; used when 2 to 2½ inches diameter, but grow much larger; interior white, mild, crisp and tender.

LEEK*Allium porrum*

AMERICAN, LONDON or LARGE FLAG	150
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Early. A popular gardeners' variety with long, thick, well blanched portion.

GIANT MUSSELBURGH	150
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Long white blanched portion and medium green leaves. This is the type most grown for local market and shipping; also popular for home garden use.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN (We suggest Giant Musselburgh)	150
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LETTUCE*Lactuca sativa***TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF CRISP HEAD AND BUTTERHEAD TYPES***Imperial 101**White Boston*

Ferry-Morse produced one of the first commercial crops of lettuce seed grown in California for Eastern shipment. Since that time our stocks of lettuce seed have won recognition as the standard of excellence throughout America and Europe—in fact, wherever lettuce is grown. Continuous and extensive breeding operations enable us to maintain this standard and to develop such strains as the lettuce growing industry requires. We have had marked success in developing strains which are highly resistant to disease as well as being uniform and desirable in type and quality.

LETTUCE (Cont.)

In the following concise descriptions we have indicated the usual number of days required by the varieties to produce heads in Northern sections of the United States from seed sown out-of-doors late in April or early May. The number of days is not indicative of the time required under best conditions for growth in the lettuce growing sections of California and Arizona, but does indicate the comparative earliness of the varieties we list.

Symbols: w.s.—White Seeded; b.s.—Black Seeded.

Heading Varieties

	Days
ALASKA, b.s.	82
A U.S.D.A. variety of the Great Lakes Type developed for Alaska but which is adapted to parts of the U.S.A. Resistant to Tipburn and Anthracnose; large, dark green, late maturing, and slow bolting.	
ALL YEAR ROUND, b.s.	70
A dependable and popular butterhead type, forming fairly good heads when the weather is so warm that most varieties fail. Head globular.	
*ARCTIC KING, w.s.	75
A butterhead type which is widely used in Europe. Heads equal in size to White Boston but leaves are lighter green and more crumpled.	
BIBB, b.s.	57
A distinct, butterhead, very dark green variety now experiencing a revival of popularity. Plant small, forming a rather loosely folded head of small size. Leaves thick, deep green, slightly tinged or spotted with brown. Should be planted early as it bolts to seed readily in hot weather.	
BIG BOSTON (Trocadero) w.s.	76
Popular in all parts of the world; known as Trocadero in Europe. Good for summer and fall use out of-doors, and for hotbed and cold frame culture. It is a butterhead type with glossy, plain edged leaves tinged brown on the margins; forms a firm, well folded head, buttery-yellow at the heart.	
*CHESHUNT EARLY GIANT, w.s.	58
Developed at Cheshunt Exp. Station, England. One of the earliest of the butterheads. Plants small; heads small, firm and well covered. Used mainly for forcing or cold frame lettuce.	
*CHESHUNT 5B, w.s.	58
Similar to Cheshunt Early Giant, but has slightly smaller plants and heads, and heads are generally better formed.	
CONTINUITY (Crisp as Ice) b.s.	70
A butterhead type particularly used for home and market gardens; forms heads under rather adverse weather conditions. Plant medium small; deep green overlaid with dark brown; forms firm well blanched head.	
CORNELL No. 456, w.s.	82
A type which has proven very sure heading when grown in the East during the summer months. Particularly adapted for growing on muck soils. Frame and head smaller than Great Lakes and of lighter green color. Resistant to tip burn and early bolting. Developed by Cornell Univ. Exp. Station.	
DENVER MARKET (Ohio Cabbage) w.s.	78
Crisp heading, medium size, yellow-green leaves very crumpled and savoyed, and coarsely fringed. Heads pointed or conical when young, round when mature.	
*FELTHAM KING, w.s.	70
Butterhead with medium dark green leaves, similar to Wayahead. Medium size heads. Long standing.	

**Denotes variety not adapted to U.S. conditions. Only brief descriptions are given. We are frequently privileged to produce seeds of these varieties for foreign customers.*

LETTUCE

Heading Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
GOLDEN QUEEN, w.s.	65
Butterhead type; small size; light yellowish-green, outer leaves slightly crumpled; edges smooth. Heads firm, very early.	

GREAT LAKES, w.s.	82
<small>(AAS)</small>	



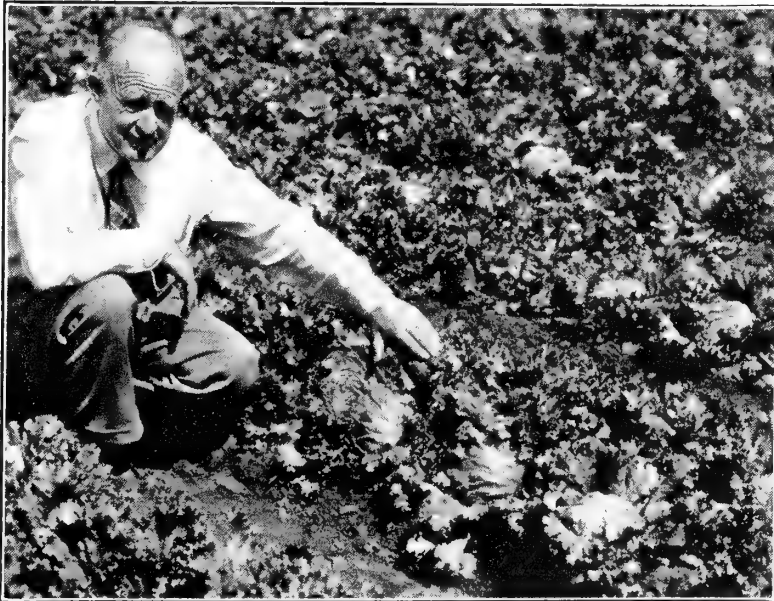
Our selection for greater uniformity makes this one of the most adaptable and satisfactory strains yet introduced. It is shipped during summer months from the Pacific Coast in large volume—useful during winter in Florida and South Texas—planted during spring along the South Atlantic Coast—and the main cropper in the North for summer and fall harvest. Our strain is sure heading, resistant to tip burn, stands up well in warm weather; performs particularly well on upland soils and has been used successfully on muck. Plants are very large, vig-

orous, dark-green. Heads are large, firm, well folded with crisp brittle texture. Carries well in long distance shipping.

GREAT LAKES No. 54, w.s.	80
<small>(F-M)</small> Uniform in type, color, head size and season. In Salinas, California trials No. 54 has the most vigorous and darkest green plants of all Great Lakes strains.	

GREAT LAKES No. 118, w.s.	77
A very early strain of Great Lakes which is used mainly in California for harvest during warmer months. Heads are large and nicely flattened but have less leaf protection than regular Great Lakes.	

GREAT LAKES No. 659, w.s.	78
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An early strain for fall planting in Texas and Arizona. Plants and heads are smaller than regular Great Lakes—leaf margins are more frilled.

LETTUCE
Heading Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
GREAT LAKES No. 366, w.s..... (F-M) A vigorous strain which makes good sizes in cool weather and because of resistance to Tip Burn is also excellent for summer harvest. Is more uniform in plant type, color and head size than regular Great Lakes.	80
GREEN MIGNONETTE, b.s..... (F-M) Similar in most respects to Mignonette. Color medium dark green, free from brown tint. Very useful in the tropics.	66
HANSON, w.s. An old crisp heading type still popular for home gardens. Plant very large with broad, thick, frilled, light yellowish-green leaves; forming rather large, globular head, white at the heart, and only fairly firm. It is best known under the name "Nonpareil" in Canada.	82
ICEBERG (Giant Crystal Head) w.s..... Crisp heading variety for home and market garden. Plant large with broad, crisp, wavy light green leaves tinged red on margins. Head large, well folded, white inside. Must not be confused with New York Imperial varieties which are commonly called "Iceberg" by the produce trade.	82
IMPERIAL No. 44, w.s..... Has very long well folded leaves and produces hard, well formed heads under favorable conditions. Similar to Imperial 152 but heads better in warm weather and is notably less susceptible to tip burn.	82
IMPERIAL No. 101, w.s..... A large, cool weather variety used for spring harvest along the Central California Coast and for winter harvest in Imperial Valley. Plants vigorous, dark green; outer leaves numerous, thick, coarsely crumpled. Heads large, and well covered, heavy. Excellent quality. Slightly larger and later than Imperial 615.	85
IMPERIAL No. 152, w.s..... Resistant to Brown Blight. Like the other Imperial varieties, a head lettuce suitable for long distance shipment from the Pacific Coast. Plants medium green, spreading, forming very firm round heads.	82
IMPERIAL No. 615, w.s..... Resistant to Brown Blight. Used in Imperial Valley for shipment during mid-winter, and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast for heading during cool weather. Like other winter heading types, it grows very large and coarse in warm weather and tip burns easily. Plants large, spreading, dark-green. Leaf quite smooth and fairly thick. Heads good size, well folded, and firm in cool weather.	82
IMPERIAL No. 847, b.s..... Grown in the South and East as a market garden and shipping variety. Resistant to Brown Blight. Crisp heading plants of medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green. Heads round, well folded, firm with low seed stalk.	83
JADE, b.s. New U.S.D.A. midseason variety similar to Imperial No. 44, which is used as a fall crop in the Southwest. Resistant to cold weather in late stages of growth; can be planted to mature between fall and winter crops. Has been successfully grown as an early spring crop in the Middle Atlantic States. Large heads, very dark green. Leaves heavily savoyed. Has outyielded many standard varieties in irrigated trials.	80
K-1, w.s. (F-M) An Imperial type with heads slightly larger, more flattened and somewhat more solid than Imperial 615. Holds better in field and is more resistant to Tipburn than 615.	82

LETTUCE

Heading Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
MAY KING, w.s.	66
Small butterhead, suitable for very close planting, and forcing; light green tinged slightly with red; head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden-yellow, buttery.	
MIDAS, w.s.	79
New U.S.D.A. home and market variety with large, butter heads; slow bolting. Color light green. Leaves medium savoyed. Good quality.	
MIGNONETTE, b.s.	66
Small crisp heading variety; compact, medium brown with dark greenish tinge; leaves frilled; head globular, firm; heart well balanced, almost white. Used mostly in the tropics.	
NEW YORK, WONDERFUL, or LOS ANGELES, w.s.	81
Plant large, dark green, crisp heading, with large outer leaves which are notched and slightly curled on the edges and large, tightly folded cabbage-like head which is well blanched, crisp and sweet.	
NEW YORK No. 515 IMPROVED, w.s.	81
Similar in habit and type of plant to New York. Medium size, compact plant. Head leaves quite upright at early stages of growth but at maturity the heads are round and well formed. Color a rather light bright green. Has heat resistance.	
NO. 749, w.s.	82
Plants are comparable in size and type to Imperial 615 but are slightly darker green and deeper in shape. Particularly suited to the Yuma, Arizona area.	
PACIFIC LAKES, w.s.	75
(F-M) Produces large, uniform heads on large plants. Resistant to Tipburn and to Sunscald. Has a lighter, brighter green color than Great Lakes. The earliest maturing strain of this type.	
PENNLAKE, w.s.	75
(AAS) Introduced by Penn State College. A recent introduction of a Great Lakes strain. Has slightly smaller frame, smaller head, and is slightly earlier than Great Lakes.	
PREMIER GREAT LAKES w.s.	75
(AAS) Introduced by Penn State College. A strain of Great Lakes which is less leafy than our selection of Great Lakes and 3 days earlier. Leaves are smoother and margins plainer and lighter green. Heads large, firm and uniform.	
PROGRESS, w.s.	82
A recent U.S.D.A. introduction of distinct appearance, in season with Imperial No. 44; is thicker leaved, more savoyed and more resistant to tip burn, foliage medium dark glossy green; heads large, round and tightly folded.	
SALAMANDER (Black Seeded Tennisball) b.s.	
Same as All Year Round.	
*TOZER'S COBHAM GREEN, w.s.	68
Quite similar to White Boston, but plants and heads slightly larger. Color is darker. Used mostly in England.	
*TOM THUMB, b.s.	60
A small butterhead type used in Europe for forcing. Leaves dark green, very crumpled.	

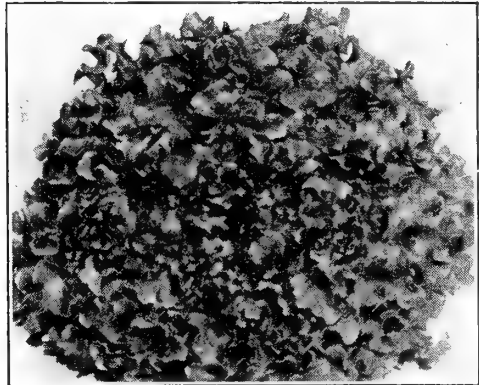
*See footnote page 56

LETTUCE
Heading Varieties (Cont.)

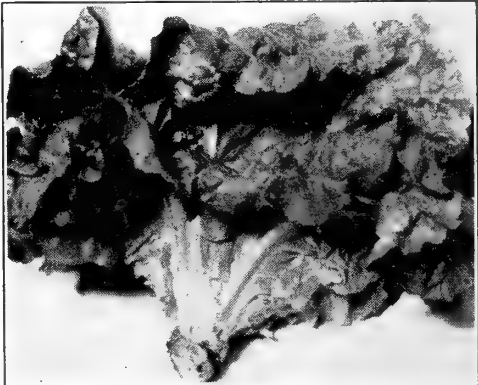
	Days
*WAYAHEAD, w.s.	70
A medium size butterhead type. Heads are very hard and compact, medium dark green. Popular in England.	
WHITE BOSTON (Unrivalled) w.s.	70
(F-M) White Boston is our perfected, pure bred strain of Unrivalled. This is a cabbage, butterhead type; leaves smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green; heart buttery and yellow.	
*WINTERCROP, w.s.	75
A very hardy, early, and compact variety for Autumn sowing in England,	
*WINTER DENSITY, w.s.	80
Semi-cos type with a tight, crisp bunch of leaves at heart. Very brittle and sweet. Popular in England.	

Loose Leaved Varieties

AUSTRALIAN (Elbeck Special)	42
A distinct type with fairly large, medium dark green, notched leaves. Inner leaves fold in tightly to form a heart. Plants not as erect as Grand Rapids.	
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON, b.s.	45
Dependable in all parts of America and widely grown in home and market gardens. Plant large, attractive, compact, with broad, frilled light green leaves of fine crisp texture.	
BRONZE BEAUTY, b.s.	42
(AAS) An oak leaf type, heavily tinted bronze. Plants are upright and compact in habit and while they do not form definite heads, the center leaves are tender and well blanched.	



Salad Bowl



Black Seeded
Simpson

GRAND RAPIDS, b.s.	42
(F-M) The most widely used and best adapted variety for greenhouse forcing. Very early, hardy, disease resistant. Plants large, upright, compact and handsome; bright solid light green; leaves large, broad, margin much waved and frilled.	
GRAND RAPIDS, TIP BURN RESISTANT, b.s.	42
Said to be resistant to tip burn when grown commercially under glass. Leaf texture and plant type the same as regular or U.S. No. 1. Has a tendency to form heads when grown outdoors, and the leaves are not so frilled but more savoyed than the regular Grand Rapids.	
GRAND RAPIDS U.S. No. 1, (Mildew Resistant) b.s.	42
Similar to Grand Rapids except that the leaf margins of U. S. No. 1 are a little more deeply cut and heavily frilled; the color a little duller and lighter green. Recommended for general planting as it stands longer without bolting than other strains.	

*See footnote page 56

LETTUCE

Loose Leaved Varieties (Cont.)

OAK LEAF, w.s.	42
An old variety still very popular in some sections for home gardens. Produces dark green leaves and shows good resistance to hot weather.	
PRIZE HEAD, w.s.	45
(F-M) Very early, quick growing and popular for home gardens. Plant medium large, strictly loose-leaf; leaves broad, crumpled and frilled; tinged red, tender and sweet.	
SALAD BOWL, b.s.	
(AAS) A U.S.D.A. introduction for home and market, which is distinctly different from other loose leaf varieties. Plants large, medium green, very slow bolting. Leaves long and deeply cut—not easily damaged or broken in handling.	

Cos or Romaine

*BALLOON COS, b.s.	70
An Autumn variety popular in Europe. Has very large, rounded heads that run to seed slowly. Light green.	
*BLACK SEED BATH COS, b.s.	75
A European variety that forms small, dark, reddish brown heads.	
DARK GREEN COS, w.s.	70
A medium large, dark green variety which forms a good sized, firm, well folded head.	
*GIANT WHITE COS, w.s.	70
A very large, medium green Cos lettuce favored in Europe.	
*HICKS HARDY WHITE WINTER COS, w.s.	75
For fall crops in Europe. Heads large, medium green, with fine quality.	
PARRIS ISLAND COS, w.s.	70



Mosaic resistant. Developed by U.S.D.A. and Clemson Exp. Station, Charleston, South Carolina. Very similar to Dark Green Cos but leaves slightly greyer green. Particularly useful in South Atlantic states.

WHITE PARIS SELF FOLDING COS (Trianon) w.s.	70
Plants medium large and upright; medium light green with firm, spoon-formed, straight-edged outer leaves and upright, loaf-shaped, well folded firm head 8 to 9 inches tall.	

* See footnote page 56

MUSTARD*Brassica juncea*Days
50**FLORIDA BROAD LEAF**

Large, vigorous growth; leaves green, large, thick, broad-oval with distinct whitish midrib; margin toothed, but not frilled, seeds reddish-brown.

*Tendergreen**Florida
Broad
Leaf**Large
Smooth
Leaf**Southern
Giant Curled
Long Standing***LARGE SMOOTH LEAF** 50

Large, vigorous; leaves large, broad-oval, deep green; margin toothed but otherwise plain; seeds reddish-brown.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLLED, LONG STANDING 60

(AAS) Very hardy and the most popular for greens. Leaves large and wide, bright green and very curly on the edges. The plant, although slightly spreading is quite upright in growth. Very slow to bolt.

TENDERGREEN OR SPINACH MUSTARD 45

A heavily productive variety for home and market garden and for shipping. Heat and drought resistant. Rapidly produces a large rosette of thick, tender, dark green leaves that are smooth, glossy, and not lobed; slow to produce seed stalks.

OKRA or GUMBO*Hibiscus esculentus***CLEMSON SPINELESS** 60

(AAS) Very uniform, 4 feet tall; highly productive; pods rich green, straight, moderately ridged and of high quality.

DWARF LONG POD, GREEN 55

Prolific. Plants 2½ to 3 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy and tender, become 7 to 8 inches long and 1⅛ inch in diameter; distinctly ribbed and tapered.

EMERALD 57

Developed by Campbell Soup Co. An excellent home and market variety with very dark green, slender, round, and spineless pods. Plants are dwarf and vigorous, with dark green leaves.

LOUISIANA GREEN VELVET 60

Like White Velvet, but pods are green. Slender pods are smooth and ribless when young. Plants are big, 4 to 6 feet tall, and produce heavily.

PERKINS' SPINELESS 60

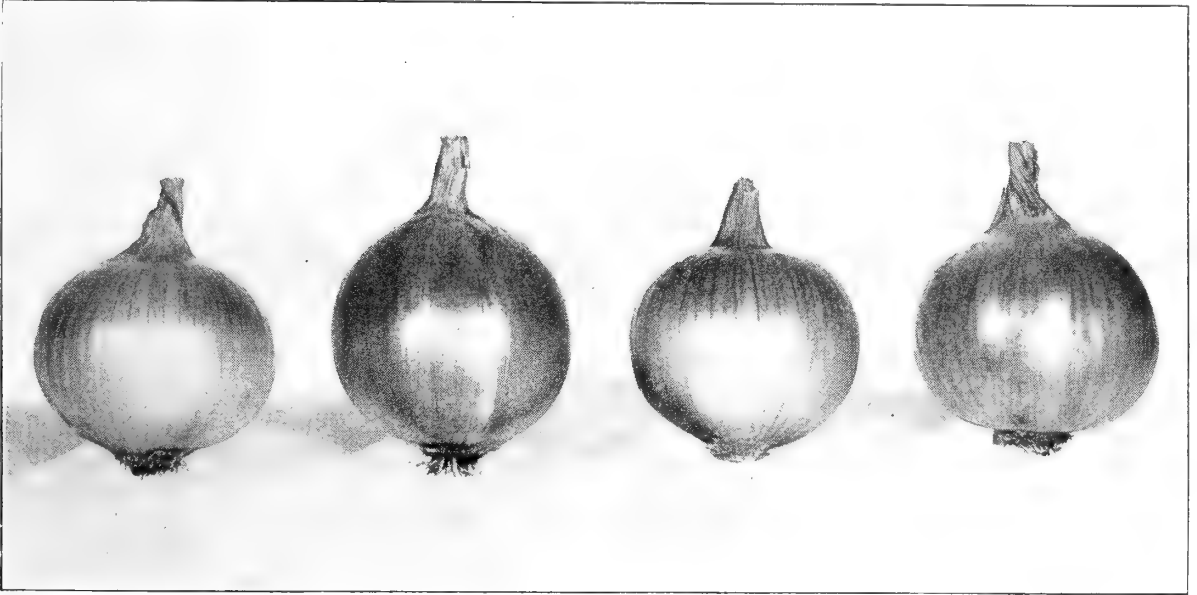
For home, market garden and canning. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall; pods dark green, fleshy, tender; become 7 to 8 inches long, 1⅛ inch in diameter; distinctly ribbed and tapered.

WHITE VELVET 60

Plants 5 feet tall; pods white, slender, fleshy and tender, become 6 to 7 inches long and ⅞ inch in diameter; tapered, smooth, not ribbed.

ONION*Allium cepa*

Our onion seed stocks are recognized in all important onion producing areas for high uniform yields, with exceptionally good keeping qualities. To maintain these stocks, our bulbs for stock seed are carefully selected by men fully trained and qualified to make selections for trueness to type and uniformity. Particular emphasis is given to the ripening down and keeping quality. Bulbs are then subjected to a long storage to eliminate any poor keeping individuals. Personal supervision in all phases of our growing operations and constant reselection make these strains outstanding in all respects. Our trials are conducted at breeding stations in several states, on both upland and muck. We are conducting research in the hybridizing of onions.

*Early Yellow Globe**Brigham Yellow Globe**Yellow Globe Danvers**Downing's Yellow Globe***Standard Varieties**

	Days
AILSA CRAIG	105
Very popular in Great Britain, but not widely used in America. Bulbs very large, light yellow, lightly tinged with bronze, oblong-globe.	
AUSTRALIAN BROWN	100
Standard market variety of notably long keeping quality; good for sets. Bulbs flattened globe shape; skin thick and chestnut brown; flavor strong and flesh cooks dark.	
AUSTRALIAN BROWN 100	95
(F-M) A definite improvement over regular Australian Brown. Slightly earlier, has deeper color, and ripens down better. An excellent keeper.	
BELTSVILLE BUNCHING	60
A U.S.D.A. introduction. Shorter and slightly thicker stemmed than Evergreen Bunching. Produces somewhat less stems per clump.	
BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE	110
A strain of Southport Yellow Globe selected to produce bulbs with slightly deeper skin color. Very solid; globe-shaped. Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities.	
DOWNING'S YELLOW GLOBE	113
Developed from Brigham Yellow Globe. Compared with Brigham it has a uniformly darker color, and is considered an improvement over this well-known storage variety. Bulbs, globe-shaped, are very solid with tight fitting skins; excellent keeping quality.	

ONION

Standard Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
EARLY YELLOW GLOBE	100
Our selection of this variety has gained an enviable reputation as an excellent globe-shaped, productive onion, which will stand storage better than most early or similar varieties. Ripens down well, and under normal conditions bulbs are ready 10 days to two weeks ahead of Southport Yellow Globe. Color rich deep yellow.	
EBENEZER (Japanese)	100
Produces excellent sets of good keeping quality. Bulbs medium size; deep-flat in shape; pure deep yellow; very firm and hard.	
EVERGREEN BUNCHING (Hardy White Bunching)	60
A home and market garden variety for young or bunching onions. Produces a cluster of 4 to 6 useful shoots from a single seed in the first season. Used only for green onions.	
PRIZETAKER (We suggest our strain of Sweet Spanish, Yellow)	
RED WETHERSFIELD	100
Standard late variety of good keeping quality; excellent for sets and for mature bulbs. Bulbs large; flat but rather deep; skin deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint pink flush; strong.	
SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE	110
Standard late variety used in large quantities in some markets; good keeper. Bulbs large, globe-shaped; skin thick, very deep purplish-red; flesh white with faint tinge of pink; flavor strong.	
SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE	110
Standard late variety of highest quality. Bulbs medium large, globular and firm; skin clear white; flesh clear white and fairly mild; keeps well, but not so long as the standard colored globes.	
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE (We recommend Brigham Yellow Globe)	
SWEET SPANISH, COLORADO No. 6	118
Developed by Colorado Exp. Station for a better keeper than Utah Strain. Slightly darker than Utah Strain and outer scales somewhat thicker. Bulbs at maturity are 3 to 4¾ inches across, deep amber orange, with full globe shape. Flesh white, firm, and mild.	
SWEET SPANISH, YELLOW UTAH STRAIN	115
The best of the very large mild varieties. Selected from the original Spanish stock for adaptability to American conditions and for better keeping qualities. Bulbs very large, globular, deep amber-orange; flesh white, firm and mild.	
WHITE PORTUGAL (American Silverskin)	100
Most widely used white onion for sets, pickling onions, and for bunching onions from seed. Bulbs of medium size; flat but fairly deep; pure white; flesh fine grained, firm and hard. A good keeper.	
WHITE SWEET SPANISH CALIFORNIA STRAIN	110
A fairly large, semi-globe with glistening white skin. Flesh white, rather soft and mild. Is considerably earlier than the Utah Strain and ripens down better, but is not a long keeper.	
WHITE SWEET SPANISH UTAH STRAIN	120
A white counterpart of the Yellow Utah Strain. Very large, globular, glistening white bulbs, Late.	
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS (We suggest Early Yellow Globe.)	

ONION (Cont.)

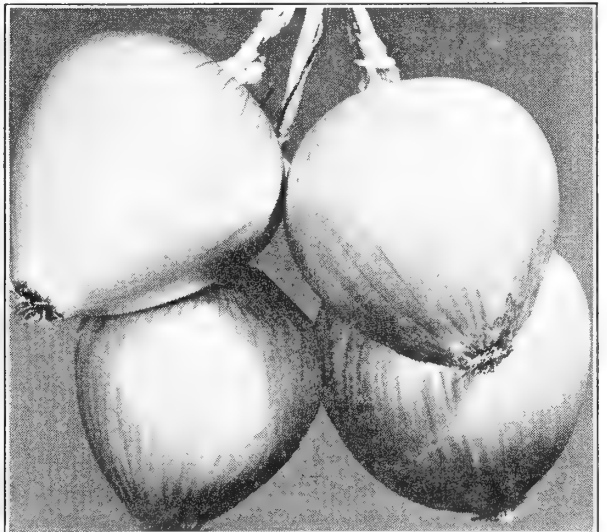
Early Slow-Bolting Varieties

These varieties possess slow-bolting characteristics which permit them to be planted in the fall in Southern latitudes where they grow through winter and produce bulbs in the spring.

	Days
CALRED	95
Developed by Univ. of California at Davis as a fall season transplant variety. Bulbs slightly flattened, medium size; with firm, mild flesh. Color is very deep purplish-red. Pronounced non-bolting tendency. Adapted to Southern California and South Texas.	
CRYSTAL WHITE WAX	95
Used principally in South Texas and Southern California for fall planting to produce bulbs in spring for early shipment. A very early flat onion, rather small with white skin. Flesh white, rather soft, sweet and mild.	
EARLY CRYSTAL 281	80
Developed by U.S.D.A. at College Station, Texas. Very early white variety. Resistant to Pink Root. Slow to bolt or split. More pungent than Eclipse. Planted in fall in South Texas and Southern California.	
EARLY GRANO (Babosa) (We suggest Texas Early Grano No. 502).	
EARLY WHITE GRANO	84
(F-M) Developed to replace Crystal Grano. Has strong slow-bolting character, firm flesh, and clear white interior. Bulbs are medium size and half-globe shape; glistening white. Thicker skin than Crystal Grano.	
ECLIPSE (Formerly Crystal White Wax L-303)	85
Developed by U.S.D.A. Medium size, clear white bulbs are resistant to splitting. Relatively slow-bolting. Flesh soft and very mild. Shape is thick and flat. Planted in Fall in South Texas and Southern California.	
EXCEL (Bermuda 986)	85
(AAS) Used for fall planting and spring harvest in South Texas and Southern California; an extremely early and well bred strain of yellow Bermuda. Bulbs rather small, flat, light yellow; flesh white, soft and mild; tops and necks very small. Developed by U.S.D.A.	



Excel (Bermuda 986)



Texas Early Grano No. 502

ONION**Early Slow-Bolting Varieties (Cont.)**

	Days
GRANEX (See Hybrid Onion Listing)	
LONG RED ITALIAN	120
Used in Central California and a few restricted areas elsewhere. Is not an early onion when sown in spring, but used for fall planting in California where it winters over without bolting to produce an early crop of bulbs. Bulbs, long pointed at top and bottom, very large, pale red in color. Flesh soft and very mild.	
SAN JOAQUIN	94
A very useful strain of the Early Grano type; a strong slow-bolter used in large volume in California for spring harvested ripe onions. Bulbs large, tall globe, rather top shaped, clear amber-yellow; flesh white, fairly firm and mild.	
STOCKTON G-36	110
Developed by Univ. of California at Davis for a relatively slow-bolting, mid-season, fall planted variety. Bulbs are medium large and somewhat top-shaped. Color medium yellow; flesh white, crisp, and mild.	
STOCKTON YELLOW GLOBE	97
A medium early, strongly non-bolting variety for fall planting in California. Bulbs are medium size with slightly flattened globe shape. Exterior color is very light yellow, interior is clear white, crisp and mild.	
TEXAS EARLY GRANO No. 502	88
Popular for winter growing in South Texas. Grown for shipping to early market. Bulbs are deep top-shaped and have light yellow skin. Flesh is white and mild flavored.	
WHITE GRANO	100
Medium sized, tall globes with clear glistening white skins. Flesh soft, white and mild; small tops; slow-bolting.	
YELLOW BERMUDA	95
The old standard for South Texas shipping where it is planted in fall for early spring harvest. Used elsewhere for early garden onions from Southern grown plants. Very early flat bulbs, light straw color; flesh white, soft and mild.	

HYBRID ONIONS

Considerable breeding work is being done to develop hybrid onions. Dr. Henry Jones, U.S.D.A., has pioneered much of the research. Following the release of his inbred lines, several excellent new hybrids have been developed. Seeds are quite expensive hence we recommend careful trial before large scale planting. As a result of our trials to date we have selected the following six varieties as most promising.

ABUNDANCE	103
A hybrid of the Early Yellow Globe Class which produces exceptionally high yields. Recommended for marketing during the fall or early winter. Very deep globe in shape. Outer scales are dark straw to coppery bronze in color. Too soft for bulk storage.	
ARISTOCRAT	105
A storage type which has usually outperformed the better Brigham strains both in yield and keeping quality. Bulbs are full-shouldered globe shape. Skins are deep bronze in color and have a very attractive sheen when cured.	
ELITE	106
Keeps almost as well in storage as Brigham Yellow Globe, but in areas where tested has generally outyielded both Brigham and Early Yellow Globe. Globe shaped; scales are deep yellow in color. Bulbs are firm and pungent. Keeps well into late winter.	

HYBRID ONIONS (Cont.)

	Days
EPOCH	108
A very hard, thick-skinned storage type. Yields about the same as Brigham Yellow Globe but is more uniformly hard and thick skinned. Keeps well into Spring without sprouting. Shape is full globe and dry scales are very dark bronze in color with a satiny luster when well cured.	
FIESTA	110
A hybrid well adapted to Northwestern areas. Yields in Idaho have compared very favorably with the best Utah Sweet Spanish strains. Stores much better and longer than Sweet Spanish strains. Deep globe shape. Has an attractive coppery bronze skin with an attractive sheen. Considerably more pungent than Utah Sweet Spanish.	
GRANEX	88
An early short-day type with medium size bulbs, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Bulbs have flattened shoulders and rounded bottoms. Color deep amber yellow. Interior white, rather soft, and very mild. Very popular for early harvest in Texas.	

PARSLEY*Petroselinum hortense*

EVERGREEN (Double Curled)	70
(AAS) Strong growing with large, dense, dark green foliage. Compound leaves or (F-M) fronds; leaflets rather coarsely cut but closely curled. Definitely more frost resistant than other varieties. Very uniform. Well adapted to market garden and home garden use.	
EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED (Moss Curled)	75
Plant compact, leaves dark green and so finely cut and closely curled as to resemble tufts of moss. Aside from its value for flavoring and garnishing, the plant is decorative. Taller than Paramount and lighter green, and generally more productive.	
HAMBURG, THICK ROOTED	90
The root of this variety is edible and resembles a slender parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to celeriac in flavor. The roots may be stored in sand for winter use.	
PARAMOUNT	85
(AAS) The most refined curled variety. Color unusually rich dark green; leaves (F-M) more uniformly and attractively "triple curled" than older strains. Plants 12 inches tall with spread of 20 inches when properly spaced.	
PLAIN OR SINGLE	80
The standard variety of plain leaved parsley. Leaves dark green, deeply cut, but not curled. Used for flavoring.	

PARSNIP*Pastinaca sativa*

HOLLOW CROWN, THICK SHOULDER	130
An improved strain of Hollow Crown or Guernsey. The standard sort for home or market gardens. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches wide at shoulder tapering gradually to tip.	
SHORT THICK	100
(F-M) Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 2½ to 3½ inches wide at shoulder; full crowned, rounded at top; neck small. Top only about half as tall as Hollow Crown. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown. Tender, sweet, delicate flavor. Easy to pull.	
SMOOTH WHITE	130
Popular with growers who prefer a type without too broad shoulder and a less abrupt taper than the shorter varieties. Slightly longer than Hollow Crown Thick Shoulder. Roots smooth, evenly tapered and an attractive light color. Hardy and a good keeper. The whitest in color and does not discolor as quickly out of the ground as most other varieties. Similar to Harris Model and All American.	

PEAS

Pisum sativum

We have indicated for each variety the average number of days required to produce peas for table use, based on many years of observation. Days given will vary according to season and area, and are particularly useful in comparing earliness. Very often peas may be picked several days earlier than indicated.

Smooth Seeded Varieties

	Principal Adaptability	Plant height inches	POD		Seed	Days
			Shape	Length inches		
ALASKA (Wilt Resistant) The leading early, round-seeded canning variety. Popular for home gardens in the South. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.	Canner Home	30	Blunt	2½	Smooth, light green	58
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT Grown principally for dry use. Peas have rich marrowy flavor.	Home	60	Blunt	3½	Smooth, creamy buff	82
LAXTON'S SUPERB Very popular early variety—large podded with tender peas of attractive deep green color.	Home Market	20	Pointed	4	Dimpled green	62

Wrinkled Seeded Varieties

ALDERMAN (Wilt Resistant) A large seeded, large podded, tall vined pea, widely used for market gardens and shipping. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.	Home Market Shipping	60	Pointed	5	Wrinkled, green	75
ALDERMAN IMPROVED "B" (Wilt Resistant) A larger seeded and rounder podded Alderman, for growing on strings or poles. A good shipping variety. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Particularly adapted for use on the Pacific Coast.	Home Market Shipper	62	Pointed	5½	Wrinkled, green	77
AMERICAN WONDER An early dwarf variety popular in home gardens.	Home	14	Blunt	2½	Wrinkled, green	62
DARK SKIN PERFECTION (Wilt Resistant) Heavy yielding mid-season variety, popular because berries process to good color.	Canner Freezer	26	Blunt	3½	Wrinkled, green	64
DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY (Wilt Resistant) A large podded late variety with short, productive plants. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Vines light yellow green.	Home Market	24	Pointed	4½	Wrinkled, green	75

EARLY ALDERMAN

(F-M) Developed for a short, early type with pods comparable to Alderman. Particularly adapted to Pacific Coast.

EARLY PERFECTION (Wilt Resistant)

An earlier, shorter-vined pea than older Perfection types; heavy, concentrated yield.

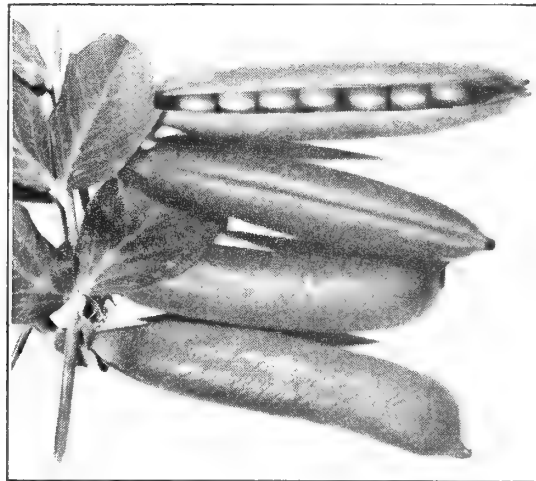
GIANT STRIDE (Wilt Resistant)
Used mostly on the West Coast as a large podded shipping variety.

GRADUS, IMPROVED
An old home garden favorite, used quite extensively for commercial freezing.

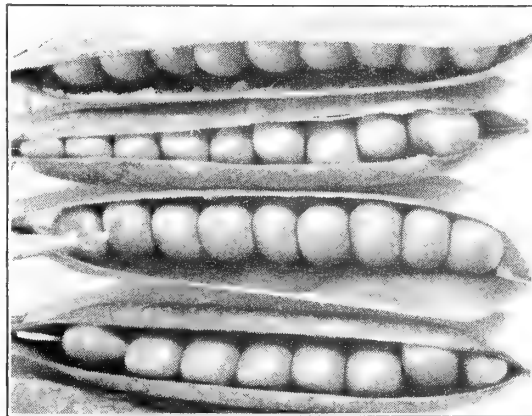
IMPROVED STRATAGEM (Wilt Resistant)
Also known as Potlatch; a late home garden and market variety.

Market Home	34	Blunt	4½-5	Wrinkled Cream	65
Canner	28	Blunt	3	Wrinkled Cream	66
Market Shipper	30	Pointed	5	Wrinkled, green	75
Freezer Home	32	Pointed	4	Wrinkled, creamy green	61
Home Market	28	Pointed	4½	Wrinkled, green	77

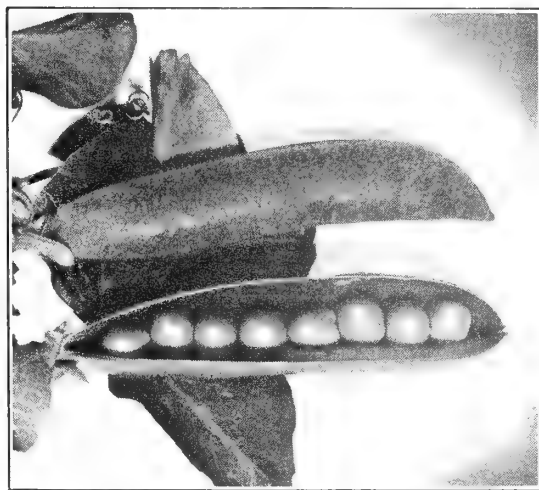
TOP PERFORMERS INTRODUCED BY FERRY-MORSE



Little Marvel
(Improved Large Podded Strain)



Miragreen
New Freezer Pea



Morse's Progress No. 9

PEAS

Wrinkled Seeded Varieties (Cont.)

	Principal Adaptability	Plant height inches	POD		Seed	Days
			Shape	Length inches		
LAXTONIAN (Morse's Progress No. 9 is generally considered superior).						
LAXTON'S PROGRESS (Morse's Progress No. 9 is generally considered superior).						
LITTLE MARVEL (Improved Strain) (F-M) One of the most productive home varieties and very popular for markets in some sections. Ours is an improved, long podded strain.	Home Market Shipper	18	Blunt	3	Wrinkled, green	62
MIRAGREEN (F-M) Light green vines bear heavy crops of very long, slender, slightly curved pods. 9 to 11 berries per pod. Berries are round, very dark green, small and tender. Has shown some drought and cold resistance. Extremely heavy and concentrated yield; unusually low tenderometer readings at full maturity.	Freezer Canner Home	48	Pointed	4	Wrinkled Dark Green	66
MORSE'S No. 55 (F-M) An excellent dwarf shipping and market variety. Is somewhat earlier than Morse's No. 60. Pods large, straight and well filled.	Home Market Shipper	28	Long, Pointed	5½	Wrinkled, cream with green	70
MORSE'S No. 60 (Wilt Resistant) (F-M) An improved Giant Stride type. Produces heavy crops of large podded, large seeded peas. Shows some resistance to Mosaic. Sometimes called Dwarf Telephone Dark Podded.	Market Shipper	28	Pointed	4½	Wrinkled, cream with green	72
MORSE'S PROGRESS No. 9 (Wilt Resistant) (F-M) The earliest long podded variety for shipping and market. An improved Laxton's Progress with outstanding performance.	Home Market Shipper	20	Pointed	4½	Wrinkled, creamy green	62
PACIFIC FREEZER V-1 (Wilt Resistant) (F-M) A heavily productive, resistant Perfection type. Pods are borne mostly in pairs and contain 6 to 8 dark green peas per pod. Sieve size averages smaller than Dark Skin Perfection.	Freezer	32-36	Blunt	3¾	Wrinkled Green	64

PACIFIC PERFECTION (Wilt Resistant)
(F-M) A heavily productive Perfection type with 6 to 8 dark green berries per pod.

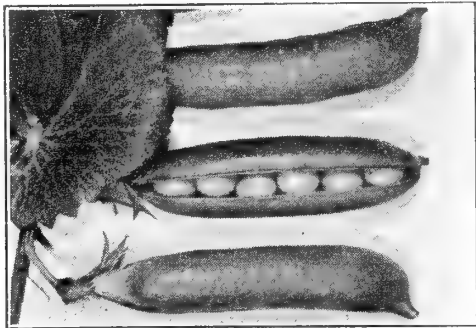
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR
(See American Wonder)

PREMIUM GEM
A reliable and popular home garden variety.

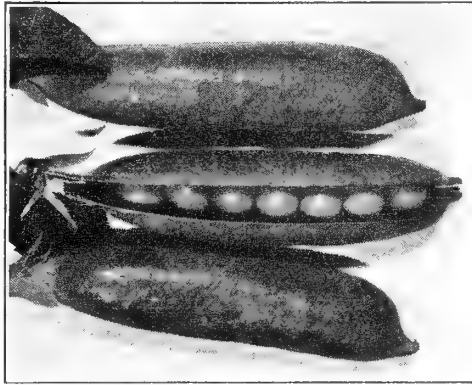
TELEPHONE DARK PODDED (Wilt Resistant)
(See Alderman)

THOMAS LAXTON (Wilt Resistant)
A standard variety for Canners and Freezers. Sometimes called Dark Poddred Thomas Laxton.

WORLD'S RECORD
An early Gradus type, used for local markets.



Alaska



Premium Gem



Thomas Laxton

Edible Pod Varieties

Pisum sativum saccharatum

DWARF GREY SUGAR (Wilt Resistant)
Prolific strain with a long picking season. Purple blossoms.

MELTING SUGAR (Wilt Resistant)
The leading edible pod variety. Grown for market in some sections. White blossoms.

Canning
Freezing

32-36

Blunt

3¾

Wrinkled
Green

64

Home
Market

18

Blunt

2¾

Wrinkled,
green

62

Freezer
Home
Market

34

Blunt

3½

Wrinkled,
creamy green

60

Home
Market

32

Pointed

3½

Wrinkled,
cream and
green

59

Home

30

Almost
blunt,
flat

3

Smooth, round;
mottled
reddish gray

65

Home
Market

54

Blunt,
flat

4½

Smooth, round,
large;
creamy white

72

COWPEAS*Vigna sinensis*

Often referred to in South as Table Peas or Peas.

Botanically are more closely related to Beans.

Days

BROWN CROWDER 105

The most popular edible podded Sugar Crowder Pea. Fine for commercial and home canning and for market gardens. Vining type, excellent for interplanting with corn. Dry seed buff-brown with darker brown eye.

CALIFORNIA BLACKEYE, LARGE 95

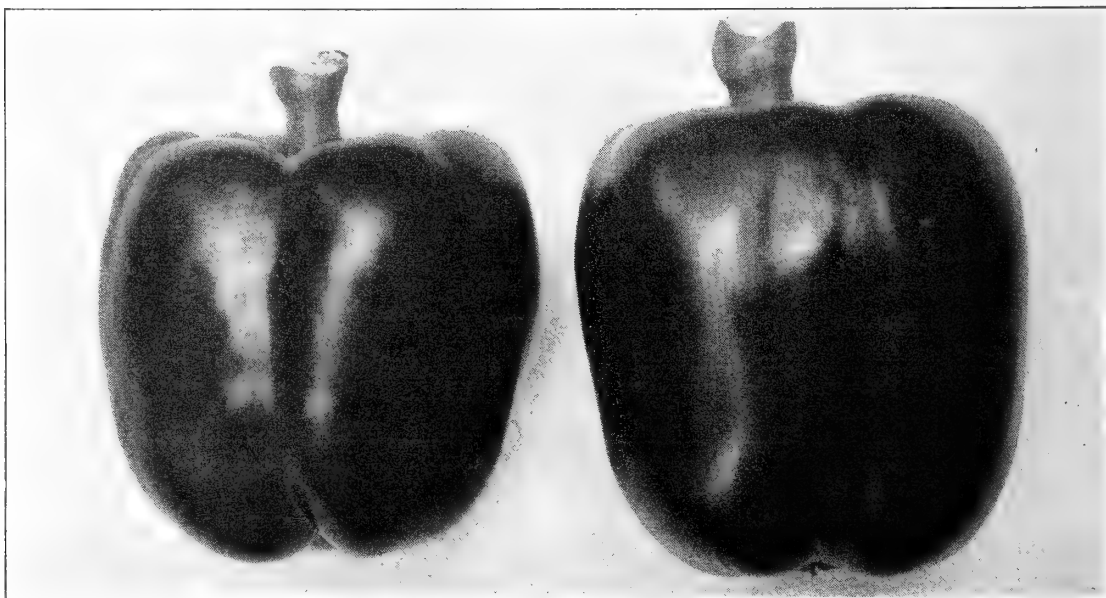
A new selection which has concentrated pod set at crown. Holds pods more erect, and is more resistant to diseases than common field-run seed. Large seeded and productive; this is a southern home garden favorite.

PURPLE HULL VINING 100

A Sugar Pea with edible pods which turn purple at maturity. Popular for interplanting with corn. Seeds are eaten in either green shell or dry stage. Seed color is buff-brown with darker brown eye.

PEPPER*Capsicum frutescens*

To indicate the relative earliness of the varieties of pepper, we have stated the number of days commonly required under ordinary, favorable conditions to produce a picking of marketable green peppers, calculating from the time well-grown young plants are set in the field. It requires 6 to 8 weeks to produce young plants for the field.



Yolo Wonder

California Wonder

Days from
setting of
Plants**ALLBIG** (Formerly Illinois F-5) 65

(Sweet) Developed at University of Illinois for market and home use. Plants—more compact than Worldbeater; bear fruit even during warm summer season.

Fruits: Irregularly shaped like Worldbeater but are slightly darker and longer, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches average. Three to four lobed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with medium thick walls.

ANAHEIM (California Long Red) 78

(Sweet) Particularly adapted to the South and Southwest; grown on a commercial scale for drying and canning.

Fruits: 6 to 8 inches long, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at shoulders; tapered; deep green becoming rich scarlet.

PEPPER (Cont.)

Days from
setting of
Plants

- BULGARIAN** (Roumanian Medium Hot) 65
(Medium Hot) For shipping, processing, and home garden.
Fruits: Yellow, turning orange, then red as they ripen. Flesh medium-thin with a medium-hot to hot flavor. Size—up to 4 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at shoulder. Fruits taper to a blunt point, and are borne erect on quite small plants.
- CALIFORNIA WONDER** 72
(Sweet) The leading market garden and shipping variety. Our stock is definitely superior and can be recommended for extremely uniform, high quality sweet peppers for any use. Flesh is thick and firm and has a sweet, distinctive flavor.
Fruits: Large, smooth, and regular; commonly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches through; deep green becoming bright crimson at maturity.
- CHILI JALAPENO** 72
(Hot) Popular in Mexico and the Southwest for pickling. Plants large and productive, foliage quite small.
Fruits: 3 inches long, 1 inch through shoulder, tapering to a blunt rounded point; dark green turning red.
- EARLY BELL** 60
(F-M) (Sweet) Especially developed to give home and market gardeners an extra early variety. Flesh very sweet flavored and tender. Medium size plants bear pods in good position for quick picking.
Fruits: Smaller and less regular than California Wonder but they literally cover the plants. Medium thick flesh, blunt nose, medium dark green color which rapidly turns red.
- FLORAL GEM** 75
(Hot) Used mainly in California but of the same adaptability as other hot varieties. Heavily productive, early, pungent pepper.
Fruits: $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick; bluntly conical; waxy green turning to deep scarlet.
- FRESNO CHILI** 75
(Hot) Large, vigorous plants appear to have pronounced resistance to Mosaic and Spotted Wilt. Prolific yielder. Grown for market and pickling.
Fruits: Pointed, about 2 inches long by 1 inch thick at shoulder. Green, turning brilliant red. Very pungent.
- GOLDEN CALIFORNIA WONDER** 68
(F-M) (Sweet) The largest and most attractive yellow sweet pepper. Similar to California Wonder in plant and fruit size, but slightly earlier and more productive over a long season. Flesh very thick and sweet.
Fruits: Similar to California Wonder in shape and size, but green fruits turn to an attractive deep golden yellow instead of red at maturity.
- HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX** 60
(Hot) Very early; used for home, market garden and canning. Flesh is thick and pungent.
Fruits: 6 to 7 inches long, 2 inches thick, tapered; smooth, greenish-yellow to waxy-yellow, becoming bright red.
- ITALIANELLE** (Dark Green Neapolitan) 65
(Sweet) Northern markets serving Italian trade prefer this pepper because it has a peculiar sharp taste not found in regular Neapolitan.
Fruits: Medium size, 3 lobed, slightly larger and thicker fleshed than regular Neapolitan.

PEPPER (Cont.)

Days from
setting of
plants

75

LIBERTY BELL
 (F-M) (Sweet) Resistant to Tobacco Mosaic and shows tolerance to Cucumber Mosaic. Fully as productive as California Wonder but a little later.

Fruits: Similar to California Wonder, but borne pendently. Better shape than Yolo Wonder because of less infolding at nose. Color is an attractive dark green.



Liberty Bell

Note thick flesh and deep four-lobed fruit.

LONG RED CAYENNE 68

(Hot) A leading variety for pickling, canning and drying.

Fruits: 5 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch through, tapered; deep green becoming bright red. Very pungent.

MEXICAN CHILI (Chili Pasilla) 72

(Hot) For making Chili powder. Plants tall and vigorous.

Fruits: 5 inches long, 2 inches at shoulder, sloping evenly to a point; dark green when immature, ripens red.

NEAPOLITAN 65

(Sweet) An early, prolific variety popular on markets serving Italian trade.

Fruits: Medium size, 3 lobed, bright yellowish green, becoming scarlet-red when ripe.

OAKVIEW WONDER 65

(F-M) (Sweet) An outstanding strain, unsurpassed for shipping and very popular for home and market garden. Earlier and more productive than California Wonder with shorter, stockier plants.

Fruits: Blocky, smooth, similar to California Wonder in shape and size, but fruits set earlier and more abundantly.

PEPPERONCINI 75

(Very Mild) Green fruits are picked when 2 to 3 inches long, and used for pickling.

Fruits: 4 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder, tapering to a blunt point; medium green, turning red.

PIMIENTO (Perfection) 79

(Sweet) Standard variety for home, market garden, dehydrating, and for canning whole. Flesh thick and sweet.

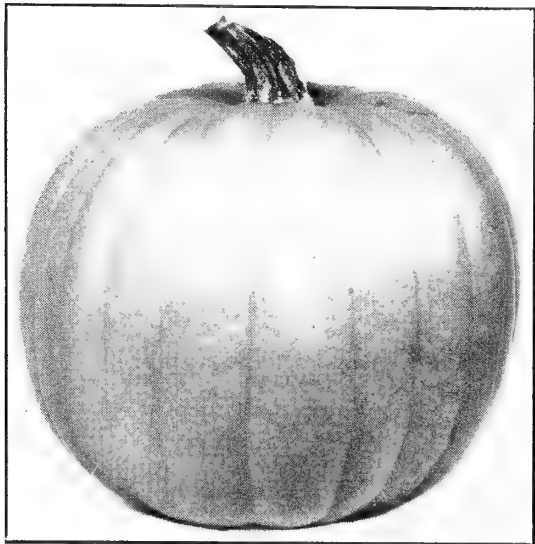
Fruits: 3 inches long and 2 inches through shoulder, heart shaped; deep green becoming deep red.

PEPPER (Cont.)

	Days from setting of plants
RED CHILI	83
(Hot) Plants long and bushy. Fruits borne upright, very numerous. Fruits: 2 to 2½ inches long, ¾ inch thick, tapered; waxy pale yellowish green, becoming rich red; very pungent.	
ROUMANIAN	67
(Sweet) An attractive, waxy yellow variety, very popular in some sections. Fruits: 4 to 4½ inches long, 2 inches through shoulder, taper- ing.	
RUBY KING	65
(Sweet) A standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Flesh thick, sweet and mild. Fruits: 4½ to 5 inches long, 2½ inches through, slightly tapered; deep green becoming bright red.	
SERRANO	73
(Extremely hot) Very pungent; popular near the Mexico-Texas border. Fruits: Abundant, small, 1¾ inches long, ½ inch thick; candle flame shape; very dark green ripening to deep crimson.	
SWEET BANANA	70
(AAS) (Sweet) For home, processing, and market. Plants vigorous and erect. Fruits: Shaped like Hungarian Yellow Wax but more rumpled. 7 inches long, 2 inches thick. Young fruits show greenish cast and some purple splashes when exposed to sun.	
SUNNYBROOK	72
(Sweet) A home variety also known as Cheese. Fruits: Tomato shaped, 3 inches in diameter, 2 inches deep; glossy dark green turning deep red.	
SWEET YELLOW	60
(Sweet) Popular home garden variety, frequently used for home canning. Fruits: About the same size and shape as Early Bell; skin golden yellow, with thick sweet yellow flesh.	
VINEDALE	61
(AAS) (Sweet) Developed at Vineland Exp. Station, Ontario, Canada. A very early home garden variety, resistant to Tobacco Mosaic. Plants small and compact. Fruits: 2½ inches wide at shoulder and up to 4½ inches long, taper to a bluntly pointed nose. Color is dark green turning to rich dark red when ripe. Flesh medium thick.	
WONDER GIANT (A name sometimes given to California Wonder).....	
WORLD BEATER	70
(Sweet) Standard, early shipping pepper, particularly popular in the South. Our strain is outstandingly productive and uniform. Fruits: 5 inches long, 3½ inches in diameter; deep green, becom- ing bright deep red. Flesh thick and sweet.	
YOLO WONDER	78
(Sweet) Developed by Campbell Soup Co. Resistant to Tobacco Mosaic and useful for shipping and market garden where this disease is troublesome. Plants have larger leaves, denser foliage and are a week later than California Wonder. Fruits: Slightly paler, shorter and more often infolded at the nose than California Wonder. Blocky, 3 to 4 lobed, very thick fleshed, pendent fruits.	

PUMPKIN
Cucurbita spp.

	Days
DICKINSON	120
A late and very productive variety, largely used for canning on the Pacific Coast. Fruits long oblong, otherwise similar to Kentucky Field in texture and interior color. Very thick, deep orange flesh.	
GOLDEN CENTENNIAL	110
(F-M) In our tests this pumpkin is superior to all others for pies. Fruits are round to round-oval, and average 8 to 9 inches wide. Flesh is very thick, richly colored and fine textured. Skin is russety orange. Unusually high yields.	
GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW	115
For stock feeding. Fruits large, commonly become 20 to 24 inches long and weigh 12 pounds; solid thick crookneck and round blossom end; smooth, white with green stripes and veining; shell thin; flesh thick, coarse, cream colored.	
LARGE YELLOW OR CONNECTICUT FIELD.....	115



Standard field pumpkin for pies, canning, and stock feed. Fruits very large, commonly 12 inches long, 14 inches in diameter and weigh 20 pounds, sometimes much larger; skin smooth, deep orange-yellow; shell thin, hard; flesh thick, coarse, sweet and deep yellow.

MAMMOTH KING	120
Productive and of high feeding value; generally grown for stock feed. Fruits enormous, nearly spherical, commonly 20 inches through and weigh 60 pounds; sometimes much larger; skin reddish-yellow; flesh thick, bright yellow, firm, rather coarse.	
SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE.....	110
Earliest and best for pies; grown in home and market gardens and for shipping. Fruits commonly round to deep round, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; flattened, furrowed; skin smooth, rich reddish-orange; rind hard; flesh thick, orange-yellow, of unexcelled quality.	
SWEET CHEESE OR KENTUCKY FIELD.....	120
Standard for canning and for stock feed; generally grown in the South. Fruits very large, flattened, commonly 12 to 15 inches in diameter and half as deep, sometimes much larger. Furrowed, skin creamy-buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow and of good quality.	
WINTER LUXURY	110
Popular for home and market garden; in season with Sugar or New England Pie. Fruits almost globular, commonly 7 to 8 inches long and 8 to 9 inches in diameter and weigh 8 pounds; skin light orange, not furrowed but with a netted, russety appearance; rind thin and easily cut; flesh very thick and light yellow. Excellent quality. For home use only.	

RADISH*Raphanus sativus*

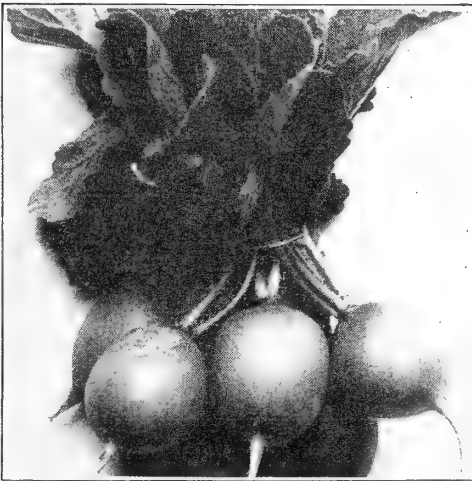
Our radish stocks are unsurpassed by any others to be had from American or European sources. Our stock seed is grown each year at our seed breeding stations from roots which are pulled, hand selected by skilled workers and replanted for seed production in carefully isolated fields. This care insures stocks which are superior in earliness, uniformity and quality. We have indicated below the number of days required under average conditions to produce roots of satisfactory bunching size.



F.M. Breeders selecting choice roots to be replanted for stock seed production

CAVALIER

Days
22



One of the leading varieties for shipping and market. A highly colored attractive radish, especially adapted for forcing and for growing on muck. Tops small; roots oblong-globe, slightly longer than broad, very firm and bright, almost true scarlet color.

CHERRY BELLE

22

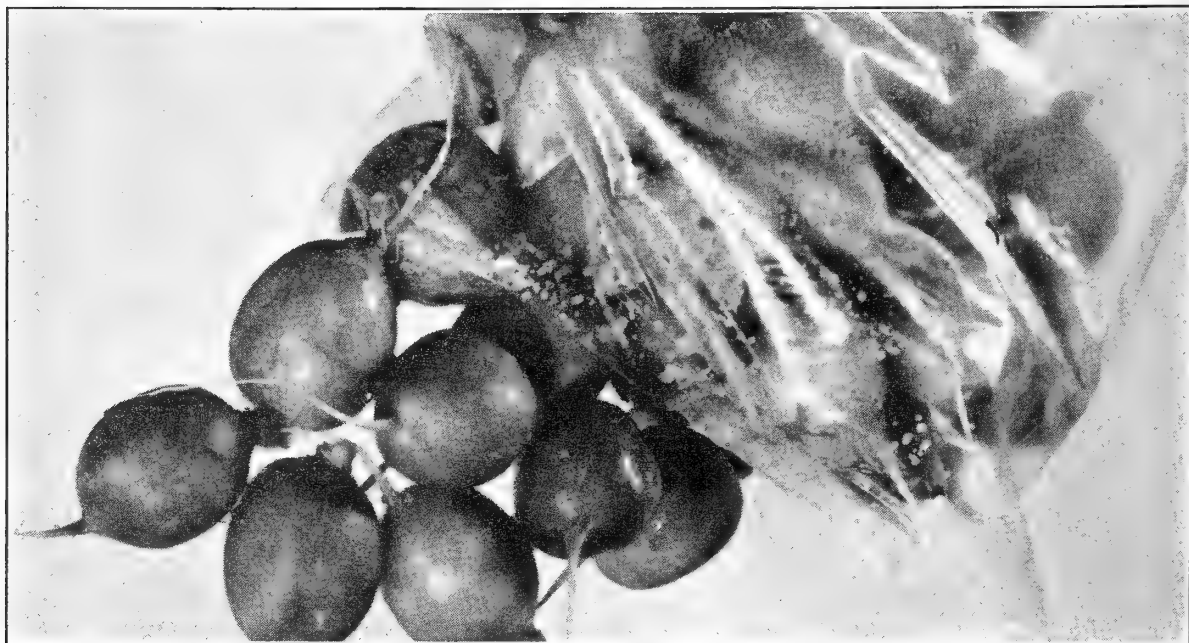
(AAS) Rapidly becoming a standard variety for market, bunching and cello-pak. The pinkish dull-scarlet-red roots are firm, round, well refined at tips, have fine tap roots, and keep longer without becoming pithy, than other varieties of this type. Tops are small and slightly darker than our strain of Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top.

CINCINNATI MARKET

29

Popular home and market garden variety. Tops short and small. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; cylindrical, tapered near tip; deep red with purplish tinge; flesh white, mild, crisp.

RADISH (Cont.)



Comet's color and long keeping qualities make it ideal for cello-pak.

COMET	Days 25
(AAS) Globe-shaped bunching or table radish. Suitable for use when $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter but becomes larger without growing pithy. Tops slightly larger than Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top. Roots attractive bright clear red, less scarlet than Cavalier. Used for cello-pak because of its bright color and firmness.	
CRIMSON GIANT	29
Home and market garden variety; the largest of the early turnip rooted radish. Tops medium small. Roots spherical to slightly top-shaped; deep scarlet; commonly attain diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches before becoming pithy.	
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, SHORT TOP	23
Our strain of this standard very early variety is equally valuable for out-of-door culture and for forcing. Tops small, ideal for bunching. Roots slightly elongated globe (so-called "broad-olive" shape); $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long when ideal for use, uniform rich bright scarlet; flesh white, crisp and of excellent quality.	
EARLY SCARLET GLOBE, MEDIUM TOP	24
An excellent strain for home and market garden. Especially desirable for bunching. Color rich bright scarlet; flesh white, mild and crisp.	
FRENCH BREAKFAST	25
Home and market garden variety; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white and crisp.	
ICICLE	30
The best early white variety. Particularly popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; very white throughout, brittle as ice, of good quality until 5 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick or larger; mild and of fine flavor.	

RADISH (Cont.)

ICICLE, SHORT TOP	Days 27
A fine strain equally desirable for forcing under glass or for use out-of-doors. Highly recommended for growing on muck. Tops decidedly shorter than regular Icicle. Roots somewhat shorter than the parent strain and slightly more cylindrical in shape. Early maturing and of fine waxy white color.	
LONG SCARLET	29
Home and market garden variety. Tops small. Roots long, tapered; become 6 to 7 inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick at shoulder; bright carmine red.	
SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED	25
Popular in home and market gardens. Tops small. Roots deep turnip-shaped, almost globular, with slender tap roots; bright scarlet (rosy carmine) with well defined white area about the tip.	
SOUTHERN MARKET GLOBE	23
(F-M)	



A strain of Early Scarlet Globe, Medium Top developed primarily for shippers; has distinct slow-bolting tendencies. Roots do not have the tendency to elongate when grown under certain unfavorable conditions, and are very slow to get pithy. Color bright deep scarlet. Tops slightly shorter than those of Early Scarlet Globe, Medium Top.

SPARKLER	25
Popular home and market garden variety. Similar to Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, but with more pronounced white area. Tops small. Roots deep turnip, almost globe shape, approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ scarlet, $\frac{1}{3}$ white.	
WHITE STRASBURG	40
A summer radish for home and market garden. Roots commonly become 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered, smooth, white; flesh firm, crisp, mildly pungent.	

Winter Varieties

CHINESE ROSE WINTER (Scarlet China)	50
Roots become 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in diameter at shoulder and slightly broadened outward to 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the blunt base; skin smooth, uniform bright deep scarlet; flesh white, firm, mild.	
CHINESE WHITE WINTER (Celestial)	55
Roots about 8 inches long, 3 inches in diameter at midsection; with square shoulder and blunt bottom, white, smooth; flesh white, firm, crisp, mild.	
ROUND BLACK SPANISH	55
Good keeper. Roots globular with slender well defined tap root; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp and pungent.	

RHUBARB*Rheum rhaponticum*

VICTORIA
 Standard, very thrifty variety with long straight stalks of desirable color.

ROQUETTE*Eruca sativa*

ROQUETTE Days
 40
 Hardy annual closely related to the mustards. Grown for greens; forms rosette of numerous oblong, divided leaves that are dull green, thick in texture, and of a mildly pungent, strong flavor.

SALSIFY*Tragopogon porrifolius*

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND 150
 The standard variety for home, market garden and shipping. Produces uniform long tapered white roots.

SORREL*Rumex acetosa*

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH 60
 A home garden and market variety; produces large, thick, bright green arrow-shaped leaves of mildly acid flavor.

NARROW LEAF (Silver Leaf) 60
 The leaves are narrower and grow more upright than those of the Large Leaved. The more popular variety in this country.

SPINACH*Spinacia oleracea*

AMERICA 44
 (AAS) (Round Seeded). This new savoy type spinach stands longer than any other variety, but develops rather slowly. Plants similar to Bloomsdale, Long Standing but lower leaves are less erect. From limited trials it appears America is best adapted to home gardens.

BLOOMSDALE, LONG STANDING (Savoy) 43



(Round Seeded). Uniform plants and long standing quality make this a leading home and market variety. A few days later and a trifle darker green than other Bloomsdales, and remains free of flower stalks about two weeks longer.

SPINACH (Cont.)

	Days
BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN (Savoy)	40
(Round Seeded). The leading shipping variety. Very early; for home and market gardens. Leaves large; blistered and crumpled; rich deep glossy green.	
DARK GREEN PRICKLY SEEDED (Morse's)	45
The very hardy, prickly seeded variety commonly used for market and canning in California; leaves large, thick, dark green, smooth.	
GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel)	43
(AAS) (Round Seeded). The best of the round seeded, thick leaved varieties. Recommended for canning as well as home and market gardens. Heavy yield, long standing; deep green, thick, broad leaves, arrow-shaped and rounded at the tips.	
KING OF DENMARK	48
(Round Seeded). Very long standing variety for canning, home and market gardens. Large, thick, smooth, dark green leaves, slightly crumpled.	
NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia expansa)	55
Distinct from other kinds of spinach, and used for culture in hot dry weather. Plants, large and spreading; leaves numerous, small, triangular and deep green; can be picked several times during a season. Seeds large and nut like.	
OLD DOMINION (Blight Resistant)	40
(Round Seeded). Used mostly for an early spring crop. Long standing and Mosaic Resistant. Large, dark green, heavily crumpled leaves.	
TROUBADOUR	45
(Round Seeded). For canning and market. Produces heavy crops of dark green, smooth, pointed leaves. Its erect growth allows easier mechanical harvest. Slow to bolt to seed.	
VIKING (Heavy Pack or Northland)	45
(AAS) (Round Seeded). A leading canning and shipping variety. Large, dark green, smooth leaves with short petioles; heavy yielding.	
VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant)	39
(Round Seeded). Used principally in sections where Mosaic (blight) occurs. Similar to Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale, but somewhat smoother in leaf and inclined to bolt earlier.	
VIROFLAY	42
(Round Seeded). Similar to Morse's Dark Green Prickly Seeded. Used principally in California for canning and freezing. Leaves dark green, large, smooth.	

SQUASH*Cucurbita spp.***Summer Varieties***Cucurbita pepo*

CASERTA	58
(AAS) An early bush type squash, producing fruits at least a week earlier than Coccozelle. Earliness and high productivity should make this a favorite for market and home gardens. Fruits when young are grayish-green, striped with darker green; at maturity, fruits average 14 to 16 inches.	
COCOZELLE, LONG TYPE	65
For home, market garden and shipping. Fruits straight, almost cylindrical; become 18 to 24 inches long and 5 inches in diameter; smooth, dark green with lighter green to yellow stripes; flesh pale greenish-white. In best edible condition when 6 to 8 inches long.	

SQUASH

Summer Varieties (Cont.)

	Days
COZZINI	62
Bush variety for home and market garden. Fruits are long, straight, smooth, and dark green overall. Nicely rounded blossom ends. Used principally on Pacific Coast.	
CUCUZZI (<i>Lagenaria leucantha longissima</i>)	68
Not a true squash but an edible gourd usually used like the long marrow squashes. Fruits slender, 2 to 3 feet long and 3 inches in diameter at the widest part. Color soft light green. Flesh thick and tender.	
EARLY BUSH SCALLOP, GREEN TYPE (BENNING'S)	50
A valuable selection out of White Bush very popular on the West Coast. Plants more open than F-M strain. Fruits of convenient size for shipping; color light green when young; creamy white when fully matured.	
EARLY BUSH SCALLOP, GREEN TYPE (F.M. STRAIN)	53
Later than Benning's Strain but fruits have more flattened shape, and are more deeply scalloped. Fruits are a shade lighter green than Benning's. Used principally on Pacific Coast.	
EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK	50



Straightneck's fruits pack better and are more attractive than those of yellow Summer Crookneck.

(AAS) High-yielding summer squash for home, market garden and shipping. Plants (F-M) strictly bush and compact with ample foliage, permitting close planting. Fruits straight, smooth, and of delicate creamy color; firm and usable when only 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 to 14 inches long.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP	50
Standard scallop squash for home and market garden. Fruits uniform, round, attain 9 inches in diameter, flattened, with scalloped margins; smooth; greenish-white when young, white when mature.	
YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK	55
Our strain of this variety is outstanding for uniformity and productivity. One of the most popular for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits become 12 to 14 inches long and 3½ inches through; neck curved; skin orange-yellow, moderately warted.	
ZUCCHINI	65
Straight, almost cylindrical, become 18 inches long and 4 inches in diameter; medium green with grayish-green mottling. In best edible condition when 6 to 8 inches long.	
ZUCCHINI, DARK GREEN (Black Zucchini)	65
In most localities is considered more desirable than the older type which it resembles in all respects except color. Fruits smooth, cylindrical, rich dark green. No striping or mottling.	

SQUASH

Autumn and Winter Varieties

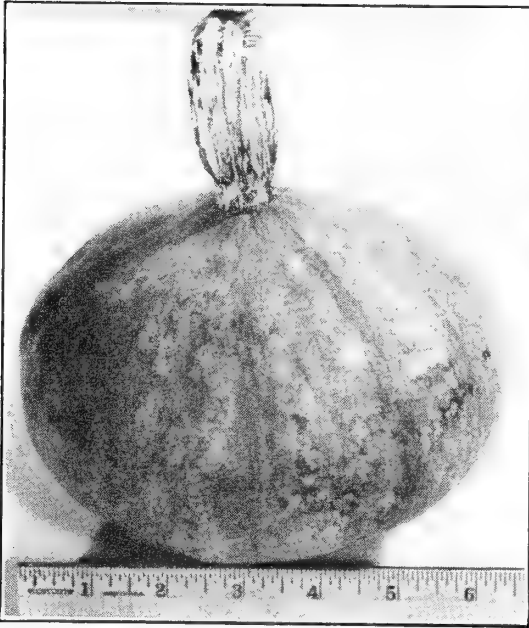
Cucurbita maxima

	Days
BANANA	105
Home and market garden variety. Fruits cylindrical, commonly 20 to 24 inches long and 6 inches through; smooth, greenish-gray; rind thin, brittle; flesh thick, light orange, fine grained, of sweet, rich flavor.	
BANANA PINK	105
Similar to regular Banana but exterior deep pink. Fruits average 24 inches in length, 6½ inches in diameter, straight, pointed at blossom end, rounded at stem end. Flesh thick with small seed cavity.	
BANANA PINK, JUMBO	105
Plants have larger spread than regular strain and fruits are much larger, sometimes 30 inches long. Color and shape similar to regular Pink Banana. Used mostly for canning.	
BOSTON MARROW	98
Popular canning variety. Fruits large, commonly 10 to 12 inches through; almost spherical; skin slightly roughened, rich orange; rind hard and brittle; flesh thick, salmon-yellow.	
BUTTERCUP (Turban)	100
Distinct, outstanding winter squash; very dry and of pleasing flavor. Unique turban-shaped fruits, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; deep dull green, faintly striped and flecked with dull gray; prominent button at blossom end. Flesh deep golden yellow and fine grained.	
BUTTERNUT (<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>)	95
Very popular in New England States. Delicious when used for pies and excellent either baked or boiled. Matures early and is a good keeper. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long with neck of about 4 inches in diameter which is solid flesh; the small seed cavity is located in the lower bowl-shaped end. Skin light creamy-brown; flesh yellow, fine grained and of excellent quality.	
DELICIOUS	103
An excellent winter squash. Fruits broad top-shaped, commonly 7 to 8 inches long; skin very dark green, fairly smooth; rind thin but hard; flesh extremely thick, bright yellow, fine grained and dry, without fibre and of highest quality.	
GOLDEN DELICIOUS	103
Valuable for canners because of the high starch content of its flesh and the bright red-orange color of the exterior. In shape, size and season it is practically the same as the original Delicious.	
HUBBARD	105
The standard winter squash for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits large; commonly 9 to 10 inches through; globular, dark bronze-green, moderately warted; rind very hard and strong; flesh very thick, deep orange-yellow, fine grained and dry; good quality.	
HUBBARD, BLUE	108
Similar to the original type of Hubbard but with larger, blue-gray fruits. Flesh yellow-orange, thick and fine grained.	
HUBBARD, GOLDEN	100
Similar to Hubbard, but with slightly smaller fruits, orange-red, with narrow, lighter colored stripes; moderately warted; flesh orange, dry, good quality.	
HUBBARD, WARTED	110
Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Color very dark green; shell heavily warted. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained, and of good quality.	

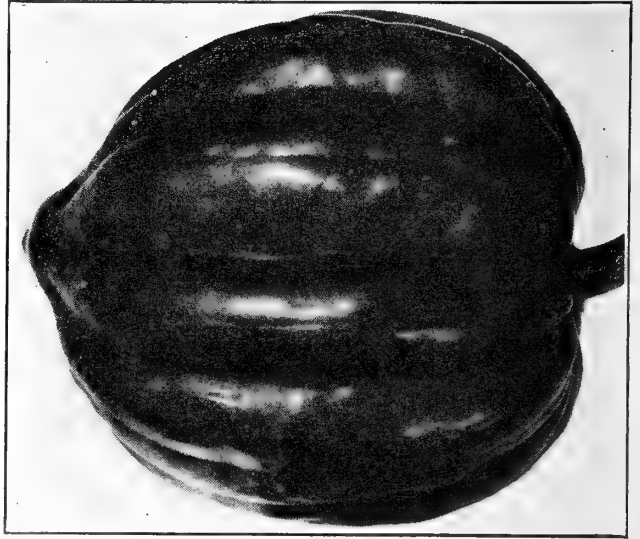
SQUASH

Autumn and Winter Varieties (Cont.)

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| MARBLEHEAD | Days
110 |
| A late maturing winter storage variety used principally in the Northwest. Fruits large, somewhat elongated, smooth, and about 13 inches by 16 inches in length. Skin hard and slate gray. Flesh thick and yellow. | |
| ROYAL ACORN (C. pepo) | 90 |
| A selection out of Table Queen. For best baking quality fruits should be left to mature until shell is hard. Average 2 inches longer and 2 inches broader than the original strain. Fruits 7½ inches long by 6 inches in diameter; dull dark green. Good keeper. | |



Handy size fruits of Silver Bell.



Royal Acorn is a large "Pepper Squash" widely grown for local market.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| SILVER BELL | 100 |
| (F-M) Delicious sweet potato flavor, small size, and long keeping qualities make this distinct new squash a good home and market variety. Fruits are smooth, silvery blue-gray, short bell-shaped and average 3 to 4 pounds per fruit. Skin of fruits is thin but hard—if handled carefully will store all winter. Vines moderately spreading, not dense. | |
| TABLE QUEEN (Acorn or Des Moines) (C. pepo) | 80 |
| Extremely prolific; one of the most popular for home, market garden and shipping. Fruits pointed acorn shape; 5½ inches long and 4 inches through; uniformly ridged; skin smooth, dark green; shell thin; flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. | |

SUNFLOWER

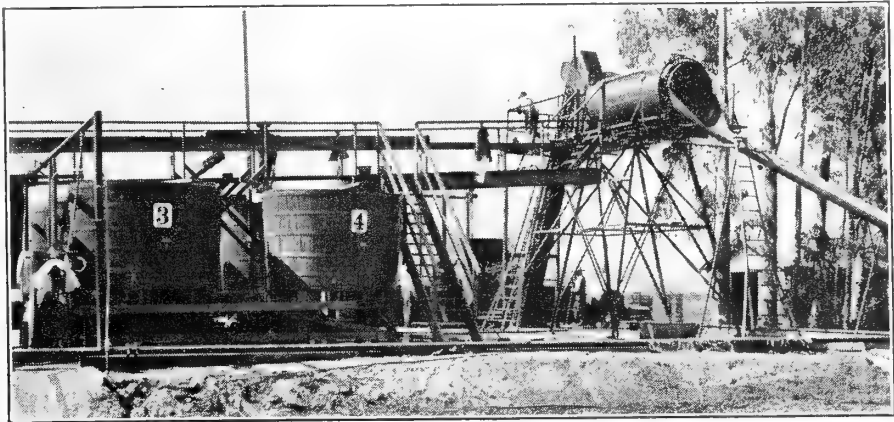
Helianthus

- | |
|---|
| MAMMOTH |
| Plants 10 to 12 feet tall, with seed heads 10 to 12 inches across; chiefly grown for feeding poultry. Seeds large, striped. |

TOMATO

Lycopersicum esculentum

Ferry-Morse bred and selected strains of Tomato seed have long been recognized by critical canners, growers and shippers as outstanding in vigor, uniformity, and yield of No. 1 fruits. Aside from our co-ordinated breeding programs, conducted on our trial grounds in widely separated areas, much of this success is due to the fact that Ferry-Morse is one of the few if not the only major grower producing commercial tomato seed crops on acreage completely controlled and carefully supervised by the company and its growing staff. Specially developed canning strains, and nationally recognized shipping strains attest to the wisdom of this effective control and supervision of our crops.



View of part of Ferry-Morse's Tomato seed processing equipment. Shown are fermenting vats, grinder, and elevator.

*Denotes determinate vine type.

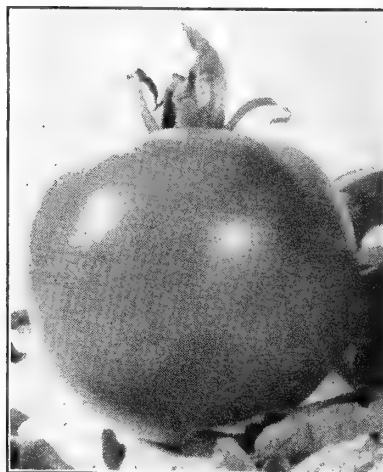
	Days from setting of plants
BONNY BEST (John Baer).....	73
(Red) A general purpose tomato, equally valuable for forcing under glass, canning and shipping in Northern sections. Fruits: Bright deep scarlet-red; medium large, flattened globe- shaped. Flesh firm.	
*BOUNTY	63
(Red) A very early type, producing a heavy first set of medium sized fruits. Recommended for market use and where a short season tomato is desired. Fruits: Deep scarlet; medium sized, slightly flattened globe-shaped.	
BREAK O'DAY (Wilt Resistant).....	70
(Red) We offer a superior selection of this Fusarium Wilt resistant shipping variety. Fruits: Scarlet; large, globe-shaped. Flesh firm.	
CRACKPROOF PINK	75
(F-M) (Pink) Used for local market and home gardens. Vines are indeterminate and cover fruits well. Yields well under adverse conditions. Fruits: Flesh deep red, firm and meaty. Medium to large flattened- globe shape, practically free from star cracking.	
*DWARF CHAMPION	78
(Pink) Strictly dwarf and tree-like. Ideal for limited space. Fruits: Purplish-pink; medium sized, flattened globe-shaped.	
EARLIANA	64
(Red) Valuable for home and early market. Our strain is definitely superior in earliness and quality. Fruits: Deep scarlet-red; medium size, flattened globe-shaped, firm and smooth.	

TOMATO (Cont.)

Days from
setting of
plants

FOREMOST E-21	73
(F-M) (Red) Outstanding home and local market variety. Indeterminate vines bear prodigious yields of large, flavorful fruits. Vigor and fruit size is maintained right up to the end of the season. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep scarlet red, large, notably smooth, almost round, resistant to cracking and to blossom-end scars. Good interior quality.	
GARDEN STATE	80
(Red) Tolerant to Fusarium Wilt and Late Blight. Introduced by Campbell Soup Co. for canning. Vines compact and semi-determinate. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep scarlet red. Quite large and deep but somewhat rough at blossom end. Interior medium thick walled and quite meaty.	
GREATER BALTIMORE (Indiana Strain)	81
(Red) Similar to Stone and used mainly for canning. Heavily productive. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep scarlet: large, deep but flat; very firm and solid.	
GROTHEN'S GLOBE (Wilt Resistant)	70
(Red) An early maturing, wilt resistant variety, very popular for shipping in the South. Similar to Break O'Day, but free from objectionable yellow at stem end. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep scarlet-red color; medium large, globular; firm and solid.	
GULF STATE MARKET	75
(F-M) (Pink) A good shipping variety preferred in some sections of the South. <i>Fruits:</i> Purplish-pink; large, uniform, globe-shaped; smooth and firm.	
HOMESTEAD (Wilt Resistant)	83
(Red) Fusarium Wilt resistant. A green-wrap shipper developed by the U.S.D.A. Vines semi-determinate, not quite so large as Rutgers. <i>Fruits:</i> Same shape and color as Rutgers except fruit shoulders are lighter green at wrapping stage.	
HOMESTEAD F-M (Wilt Resistant)	83
(Red)	

Our selection of regular Homestead to get more uniform plant habit. Slightly less spreading than regular Homestead; growth more dense. More productive.



Fruits: Slightly larger than regular strain.

HOMESTEAD No. 2 (Wilt Resistant)	83
(Red) Selected at Homestead Fla. Exp. Station for more uniform plants and larger fruits.	

TOMATO (Cont.)

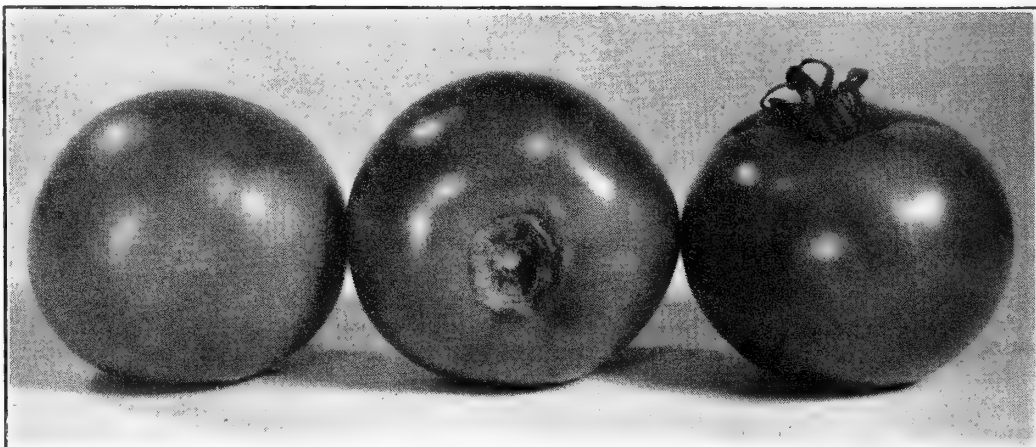
Days From
Setting
of Plants

JEFFERSON (Wilt Resistant)	82
(Red) Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. For green-wrap shipping, canning, and market. Vines indeterminate. Prolific.	
Fruits: Deep red, inside and out; medium size, globe shaped, with thick walls and small cores. Holds well in shipping.	
JUBILEE (See Sunray)	
JUNE PINK	65
A pink-fruited Earliana type.	
KOPIAH (Wilt Resistant)	80
(Red) Fusarium Wilt Resistant shipper. Developed by Miss. Truck Crops Station for Gulf Coast use. Vines indeterminate.	
Fruits: Resemble Marglobe but are smaller and have brighter color.	
LONGRED	75
(Red) The name Longred means it stays red longer before decaying. Developed by Cornell Univ. at Geneva, N. Y., chiefly for canning. Plants medium size, well branched.	
Fruits: Deep red, deep-globular shape, medium size, and solid.	
MANALUCIE (Wilt Resistant)	90
(Red) Resistant to Fusarium Wilt and certain leaf infections common in Florida. Developed by Univ. of Florida at Bradenton, for pink-wrap. Vines strong growing and give good cover from sun.	
Fruits: Rich scarlet red, large (2¼ inches by 2¾ inches diameter), and nicely rounded. Color at wrap stage is good, and interior is firm with few seeds and thick walls.	
MANASOTA (Wilt Resistant)	80
(Red) Developed for planting during winter months in the South. The large, somewhat open vines are resistant to Fusarium Wilt and partially to Stemphyllium Blight. Fruits are borne abundantly during the growing season and have excellent color for green wrap.	
Fruits: Deep scarlet; medium large, globular, firm and solid.	
MARGLOBE (Wilt Resistant)	77
(Red) We offer a superb strain of this type in points of earliness, uniformity, and general desirability. This valuable shipping variety is especially recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nailhead Rust, but performs equally well in most large tomato growing sections. One of the leading canning varieties.	
Fruits: Uniform deep scarlet; large, smooth, uniformly globe-shaped.	
MARGLOBE SUPREME (Wilt Resistant)	77
(Red) As a result of our breeding work, this strain is much superior in size and uniformity of fruits to the original Marglobe. The seed we offer is all grown under the supervision of our Tomato breeding specialists.	
MICHIGAN STATE FORCING (Wilt Resistant)	80
(Red) Developed by Mich. State Univ. One of the best forcing tomatoes for greenhouse growing.	
Fruits: Deep scarlet; medium sized, borne in clusters of 5 to 11.	
MORSE'S SPECIAL No. 498	64
(F-M) (Red) Adapted for early cropping in all sections of the United States, but mainly used in Northern and Western states.	
Fruits: Bright scarlet, nearly globe-shaped.	
OX HEART	100
(Pink) Popular late home garden variety; very mild and choice for salads.	
Fruits: Pink, very large, often 1 to 2 lbs. or more; heart-shaped, solid flesh with few seeds.	

TOMATO (Cont.)

Days From
Setting
of Plants

*PEARL HARBOR	66
(Red) An early, productive variety showing promise for home gardens where resistance to Spotted Wilt is important. Also resistant to Nailhead Rust.	
Fruits: Light scarlet; rather small, flattened shape.	
PONDEROSA (Sometimes called Beefsteak)	90
(Pink) An extremely large home variety with a mild non-acid flavor.	
Fruits: Deep purplish-pink; commonly 10 to 12 ounces each, deep, but flat; very fleshy with few seeds.	
*PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper)	75
(AAS) (Red) Popular canning, shipping, home and market variety. Partially resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Nailhead Rust. Heavily productive, with firm flesh of fine quality.	
Fruits: Scarlet; large globe-shaped; well colored about stem end.	
QUEENS	75
(Red) Tolerant to Fusarium Wilt. A second-early market and home variety developed by Rutgers N. J. Exp. Station. Semi-determinate, rather open vines. Very productive.	
Fruits: Deep red, medium size with a deep, almost pointed globe shape. Thick outer and inner walls and small seed cavities give a hard, firm feel to fruits.	
*RED TOP	70
(Red) Paste type developed by Cornell Univ. Exp. Station. Determinate vines, sparse cover. Used in processing for paste, soup, juice, and whole pack.	
Fruits: Deep scarlet red; thicker, shorter, and more pear shaped than San Marzano. Walls thick, flesh solid, and remains in condition for a long time. Interior not so dry as San Marzano.	
ROMA (Wilt Resistant)	73
(Red) Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. New U.S.D.A. paste or whole pack type. Vines vigorous and very productive.	
Fruits: Bright scarlet red, elongated. Flesh fairly dry. Processes to excellent color.	
RUTGERS	80



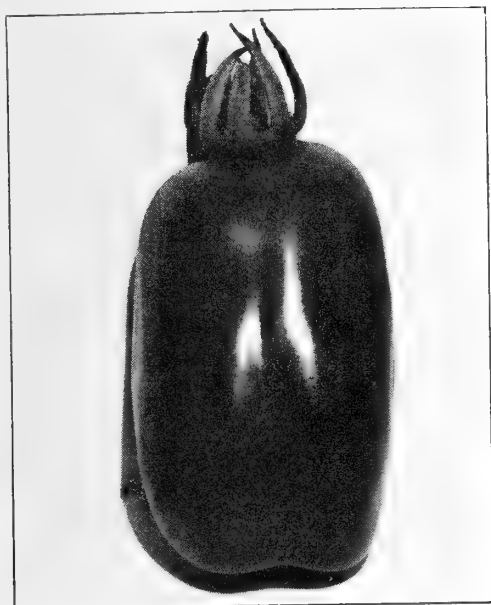
(Red) The heavy favorite in nearly all important tomato growing and shipping areas. A leading canner variety and equally important for home and market garden. Partially resistant to Fusarium Wilt and very widely adapted. Our strain of Rutgers is the result of careful and extensive selections, grown under close supervision. Critical trials have proven it to be highly productive, very uniform and one of the most desirable strains yet offered. Introduced by Rutgers Univ.

Fruits: Bright red; large globular shaped, smooth, thick walled.

TOMATO (Cont.)

Days From
Setting
of Plants

SAN MARZANO, LARGE FRUITED 80
(F-M)



(Red) Used for canning, solid pack, tomato paste, and puree. Heavy yielding variety; fruits borne in clusters.

Fruits: Deep red; 3½ inches long, 1½ inches thick; elongated, flat sided, two celled, thick flesh and little or no juice; very mild flavor.

STOKESDALE 70

(Red) Recommended for canners and shippers, particularly where the growing season is less than average. A second early variety, widely adaptable.

Fruits: Attractive red, well colored; large, smooth, globe or sub-globe shaped.

STONE 85

(Red). For the market gardener, trucker, and canner; heavily productive.

Fruits: Bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep, smooth and solid.

SUNRAY (Wilt Resistant) 85

(Yellow) Resistant to Fusarium Wilt. An outstanding mild flavored, yellow tomato for home garden use.

Fruits: Bright golden orange; large, globular, smooth; interior meaty, thick walled, few seeds.

VALIANT 70

(Red) An early home and market garden variety.

Fruits: Bright scarlet; large globe-shaped.

*VICTOR 63

(AAS) (Red) In season with Earliana, but matures a larger portion of its fruit during the first few weeks of picking.

Fruits: Scarlet; about 3 inches in diameter, globe shaped or slightly flattened.

WISCONSIN No. 55 75

(Red) Becoming popular in some sections as a canner variety because of its excellent deep scarlet interior color. Frequently grown for local markets.

Fruits: Scarlet; medium large, slightly flattened.

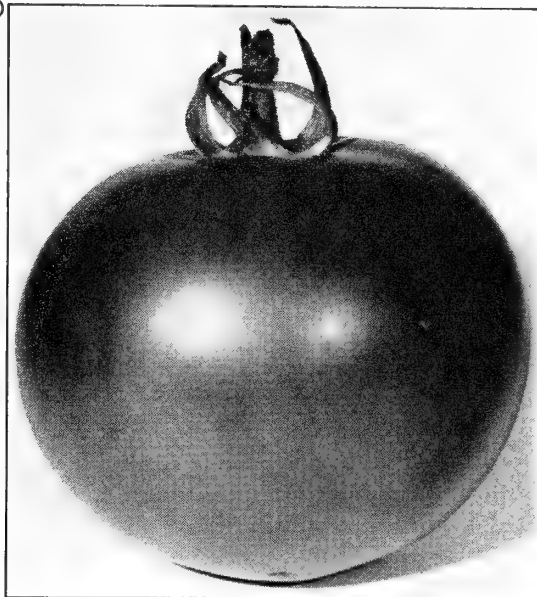
TOMATO VARIETIES FOR CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, AND INTERMOUNTAIN STATES

Varieties listed below were developed for Western conditions and should not be planted in other sections of the country without special trial. Days to maturity are based on our trials at Salinas, California.

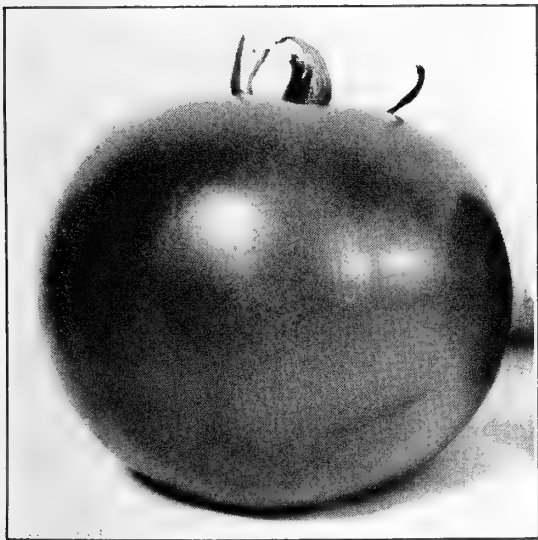
*Denotes determinate vine type.

Days From
Setting
of Plants

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>*ACE (CODE 7) 86-90</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(Red) A new early canner with determinate vines, and heavy production. Developed by Campbell Soup Co.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Scarlet, large semi-globe, firm and thick walled. Adhering fruit stems are a slight fault.</p> <p>*EARLYPAK 90</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(F-M) (Red) A new early midseason shipper that also promises to be good for canning. Vines determinate and compact. Yields are high and concentrated.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Deep, bright scarlet, medium size (2¾ inches diameter by 2½ inches depth), globular, smooth, with shallow basin and slight blossom scar. Thick walls—good interior quality.</p> <p>*EARLYPAK NO. 7 87</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(F-M) (Red) Selected from Earlypak. Two to three days earlier. Vines determinate, compact, and have short branches. Heavily productive.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Deep scarlet, slightly larger than Earlypak, deep globe shape.</p> <p>EARLY MARKET 64</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(Red) Used extensively in the Imperial Valley in California for early harvest due to its ability to set fruit during the short days of winter.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Bright scarlet; medium size, thick, flat, smooth; shallow basins.</p> <p>FIRESTEEL 70</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(Red) A first early variety having sturdy, compact vine growth. Produces a heavy set of fruits.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Rich scarlet, medium sized, globular.</p> <p>FIRST EARLY 62</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(Red) An Earliana type with slightly larger fruits than most strains of the variety. Used extensively in the Imperial Valley and Southern California because of its ability to set fruits in cool weather.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Earliana type and season; smooth, heavy, flattened globular-shape.</p> <p>*GRANDPAK 93</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(F-M)</p> | <p>(Red) A new medium early shipper or canner. Vines more vigorous than Earlypak and equally as productive. Compact and determinate.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Fruits:</i> Deep red, large, globular, smooth, with shallow basins and inconspicuous blossom end scars. Thick walled, good interior quality.</p> |
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TOMATO VARIETIES FOR CALIFORNIA, MEXICO AND INTERMOUNTAIN STATES (Cont.)

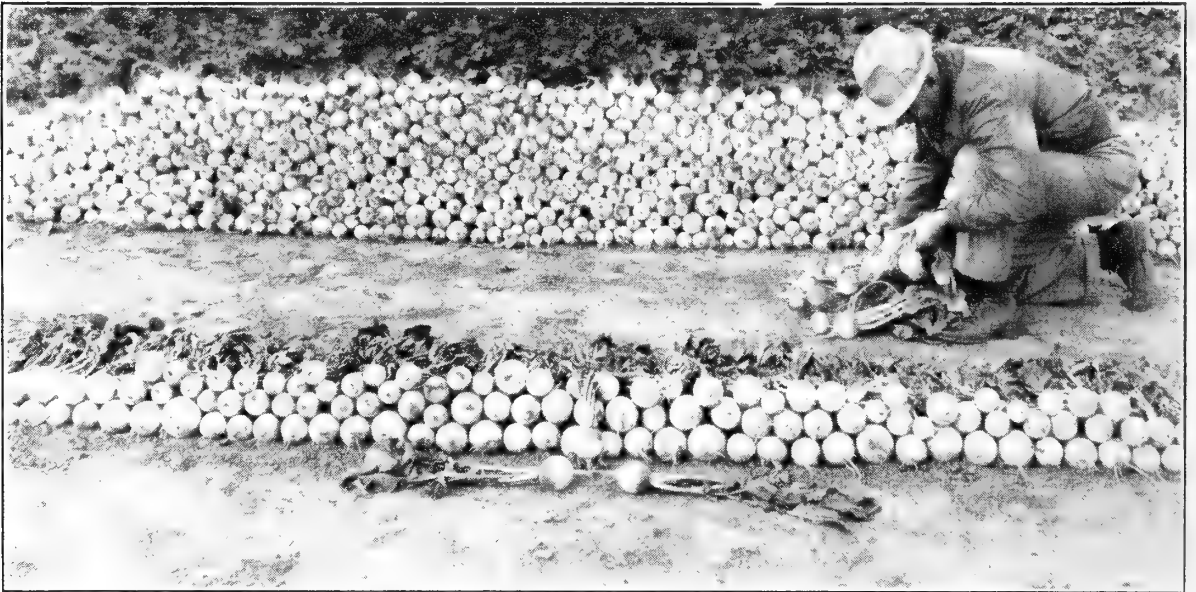
	Days From Setting of Plants
*J. MORAN (F-M) (Red) A leading canning and shipping variety for California, outstanding for productivity and fruit quality. Similar in plant habit and season to Improved Pearson. Fruits contain small cores; stems readily detach from fruits at picking stage, interior firm, and of excellent color, noticeably free from puffs and cracking. Has also proven an outstanding variety for green shipping. <i>Fruits:</i> Slightly larger and a trifle flatter than Improved Pearson. Smooth, uniform, and holds size late in the season.	100
LORAN BLOOD (Red) Similar to Stone, but resistant to Verticillium Wilt. Developed for Utah Conditions at Utah State College. Vines large, indeterminate, and productive. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep red, large, flattened, smooth. Stem basin rather deep, large blossom scars common. Firm and heavy; excellent interior quality.	90-93
*MOSCOW (Red) A canning variety used in California and the Mountain States. <i>Fruits:</i> Red; moderately large, shallow globes, shallow basins; smooth with thick walls.	70
*MOSCOW, V. R. (Red) A canning variety for Mountain States. Developed at Utah State College. Plants determinate and highly resistant to Verticillium Wilt. Prolific, fruits well covered by foliage. <i>Fruits:</i> Deep red, moderately large, shallow-globe shape, smooth, thick walled, with fine quality.	70
*PEARSON, IMPROVED (F-M)	100
	
(Red) Popular shipping and canning variety in California; a main crop, determinate variety. Our strain is particularly noted for uniformity and productiveness. <i>Fruits:</i> Scarlet; medium sized, smooth, flattened globe; very thick skin, ripens well at stem.	
*PENNHEART (Red) Developed by Penn. State College Exp. Station. A second early variety used extensively in the desert valley of Southern California as an early shipping variety. <i>Fruits:</i> Scarlet; large, flattened globe.	70
WASHINGTON STATE FORCING (Red) Developed by Washington State College primarily for greenhouse forcing. Plants indeterminate, large, and fairly compact. <i>Fruits:</i> Small, borne in clusters of five to seven. Globular, deep-red, interior walls thick.	74

TOMATO (Cont.) **Small Fruited Varieties**

	Days from Setting of Plants
RED CHERRY.....	75
Fruits small, round; rich deep red.	
RED PEAR	75
Fruits 2 inches long, pear-shaped.	
YELLOW PEAR	75
Fruits 2 inches long, pear-shaped.	
YELLOW PLUM	75
Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow.	
YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY (<i>Physalis pubescens</i>).....	90
(Not a true tomato; sometimes called Strawberry Tomato.) Used for pre- serving; fruits borne singly; small, round, enclosed in papery envelope; of rich sweet flavor.	

TURNIP

Brassica rapa



Selecting roots for stock seed production of our famous market gardeners' strain of Purple Top White Globe

White Fleshed Varieties

	Days
COW HORN OR LONG WHITE.....	65
Chiefly grown for stock feed, but good for table use. Tops fairly large, erect, cut-leaved. Roots 12 to 15 inches long, 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, slightly crooked; smooth; white with pale green shoulder; mild, sweet and tender.	
EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED.....	45
A home and market garden variety. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat, become 5 inches in diameter and half as deep; entirely white; flesh fine grained and mild.	

TURNIP**White Fleshed Varieties (Cont.)**

	Days
LARGE WHITE GLOBE (Norfolk)	75
Chiefly grown for stock feed, young roots of good quality for table use. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots large, globular, 4 to 5 inches in diameter or greater, entirely white; flesh white, firm, moderately coarse in texture. Also known as Pomeranian White Globe.	
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (Market Gardeners' Strain)	55
The standard home, market garden and shipping variety for table use. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth, bright purplish-red above, white below, become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh white, firm; fine grained and tender when young.	
SEVEN TOP (For Turnip Greens)	45
A hardy foliage turnip for table and forage use. Roots woody and inedible; crown sends up numerous leafy shoots which are excellent for greens and stock feed.	
SHOGIN OR JAPANESE	42
A quick growing variety which supplies large edible strap leaves as well as smooth globular roots of superior quality. Popular as a dual purpose variety.	
SNOWBALL	40
An attractive medium size quality turnip. Roots round, clear white, both interior and exterior. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender.	
SOUTHERN PRIZE	60
Foliage turnip with abundant leaves for greens and forage as well as a large, top-shaped fleshy white root.	
WHITE EGG	55
For home and market garden. Tops erect, fairly compact, cut-leaved. Roots white, smooth, grow one-half above ground, egg shaped, become 3 inches long and 2¼ inches through; flesh white, firm, fine grained, sweet and tender.	


Yellow Fleshed Varieties

AMBER GLOBE	75
Chiefly grown for stock. Tops green, leaves cut. Roots large, become 5 to 6 inches in diameter, globular, smooth, yellow tinged with green at the top; flesh pale yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender.	
ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL	60
For table use. Tops small, cut-leaved; roots globular, commonly 4 inches in diameter; skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of good quality.	

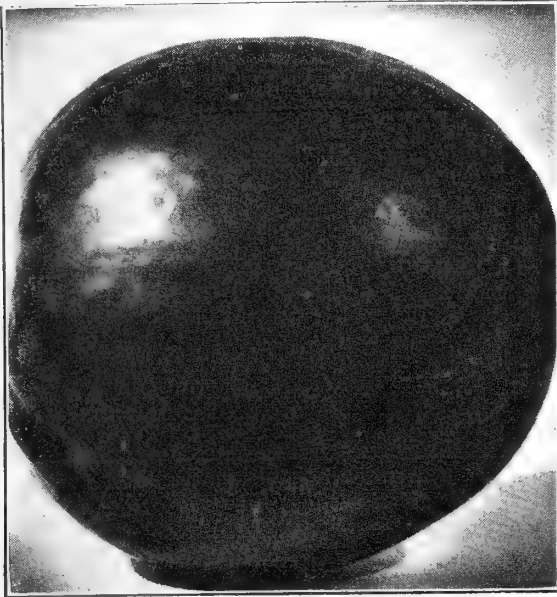
RUTABAGA*Brassica napobrassica*

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP OR IMPROVED LONG ISLAND	90
Widely grown for market and for storage and car-lot shipment. Tops comparatively small with short neck. Roots large, spherical, deep purplish red above ground, light yellow below; tap root small; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, mild and sweet.	
LAURENTIAN	90
A strain of Purple Top "Swede" much preferred in Canada. Tops short, practically neckless. Roots large, spherical, purplish-red above ground, light yellow below. Flesh creamy-yellow, firm, mild and sweet. Excellent for shipping or storage.	

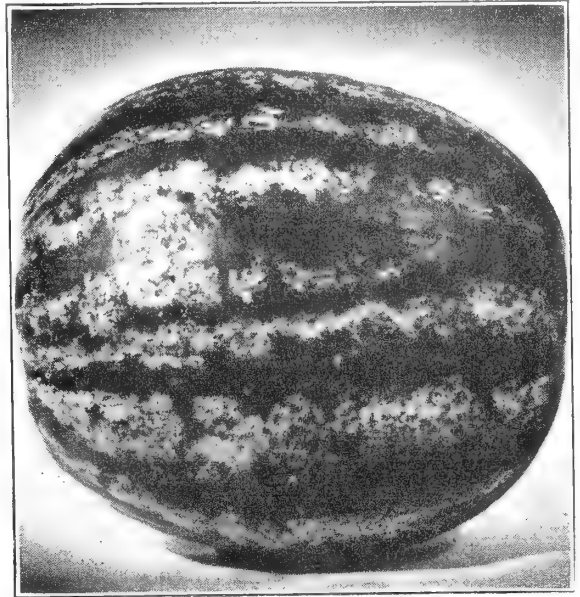
WATERMELON*Citrullus vulgaris*

- | | |
|---|------|
| | Days |
| BABY KLONDIKE | 92 |
| An "ice box" type developed by Univ. of California at Davis. Plants vigorous. Fruits average 8 inches long by 7 inches in diameter; blocky on ends. Color is solid dark green. Rinds thick. Flesh deep red, slightly fibrous; quality is good. Seed color tan. | |
| BLACKLEE (Wilt Resistant) | 95 |
| A good shipper, very resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Fruits are medium large, cylindrical and blocky, averaging 30 to 32 pounds; dark blue-green with a thin but tough rind. Flesh is deep red, firm and sweet; medium sized, black seeds. | |
| CHARLESTON GRAY (U.S.D.A. 51-27 Wilt Resistant) | 85 |
|  | |
| Resistant to Anthracnose and Fusarium Wilt. Developed for shipping but excellent for home and local market. Fruits long and blocky, with light gray-green color. Do not sunburn easily. Rind hard, tough, of medium thickness, stands shipment well. Meat is deep pink and delicious. Shows no hollow heart, white heart, or gourdneck in our trials. Seeds large, dark veined brown. | |
| CITRON (Red Seeded) | 95 |
| Standard preserving citron. Fruits globe-shaped; 7 to 8 inches in diameter, weighing 8 to 10 pounds; medium green streaked with dark green; smooth, very hard; flesh white; very firm; unpalatable in raw state. | |
| CONGO | 90 |
| (AAS) Bred by U.S.D.A. for resistance to Anthracnose, but not immune. Tough rind and firm, fine grained flesh makes this variety particularly adapted to Southern shipping. Fruits are oblong, blocky, dark green faintly striped with a lighter green. Melons weigh 30 to 35 pounds. Seeds white with black tips and sides. | |
| DIXIE QUEEN WILT RESISTANT | 85 |
| Used in the South for shipping and generally popular for home gardens. Fruits nearly round, light green striped with darker green, often weigh 40 to 50 pounds; rind thin but tough. The deep red flesh is crisp and sweet. Small white seeds. | |
| EARLY CANADA | 72 |
| Recommended for use in the North where the growing season is short. Medium size, nearly round, usually 8½ to 10 inches in diameter, averaging 15 pounds. Color grayish-green with fine green veining. Flesh bright red and of good quality. Seeds small, reddish-brown in color. | |
| FAIRFAX (Wilt Resistant) | 85 |
| Developed by the U.S.D.A. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Anthracnose. Good shipper. Melons are long, striped, and resemble Garrison. Weight 30 to 40 pounds or more. Rind hard, flesh of good color and solid. Seeds white with black tips. | |
| FLORIDA GIANT (Black Diamond, Cannonball) | 95 |
| An all-purpose melon which is used extensively for shipping in some sections. Vines vigorous and prolific. Fruits very large, 38 to 42 pounds, dark green, nearly round. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Seeds brownish-black. | |

WATERMELON (Cont.)



Florida Giant



Harris' Earliest

	Days
FUKENGO (F-1 Hybrid)	80
An early F-1 Hybrid developed in Japan. Productive and concentrated in season. Fruits about 10 inches long by 8 inches in diameter, very solid. Skin pale greyish-green with faint striping. Rind thin, flesh firm, deep red. Quality is excellent. Seeds brownish black.	
GARRISON	85
Popular in the South for trucking and local markets, but too tender for long distance shipping. Fruits large, 35 to 38 pounds, long, ivory with dark green stripes and fine green veins. Rind thin and tender; flesh bright red, fine texture and good flavor. Seeds white.	
HARRIS' EARLIEST	78
The best extremely early variety; very popular in Northern sections. Fruits medium size, 18 to 20 pounds, broad oval, dark green stripes alternate with lighter; rind brittle; flesh bright red, good quality; seeds blackish.	
HAWKESBURY (Wilt Resistant)	85
A strain producing large oblong shaped melons of the Irish Grey type, recommended for shipping. Fruits about 18 inches long, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and average 32 to 35 pounds. Color light gray with veining of deeper green. Flesh deep pink, of good quality. Rind thin but tough. Seeds brownish-black.	
HONEYCREAM	80
For home and local market. "Icebox" type with fruits 12 inches by 14 inches. Medium dark green color with darker stripes. Flesh is sweet, crisp, and an appetizing bright light-yellow color. Seeds small, dark brown.	
IRISH GREY	90
Especially valuable for distant shipping. Fruits large, 30 to 35 pounds; oblong; uniform light grayish-green; rind extremely hard and tough; flesh bright red; of good quality. Seeds white.	
KLECKLEY'S SWEET OR MONTE CRISTO (See Wonder)	
KLONDIKE, BLACK SEEDED	85
An important market and early shipping variety in California. Melon medium size, approx. 16 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; slightly flattened ends, slightly furrowed lengthwise. Exterior color dark green; very thin rind. Flesh very dark pink, sweet, free from fibre and of very fine quality. Seeds very small shining black.	

WATERMELON (Cont.)

Days
87

KLONDIKE, MORSE'S BROWN SEEDED.....

(F-M) Long the standard market variety in California but has been largely sup-
planted by Striped Klondike and the black seeded strain. Melons are similar
to Black Seeded Klondike except slightly larger and a few days later.
Very productive and of excellent quality. Fruits approx. 16 to 19 inches long
and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Seeds very small, brown with black tips and
margins.

KLONDIKE, R 7 (Wilt Resistant).....

85

Similar in appearance to Morse's Brown Seeded strain but when immature
the melons show a distinct bloom and at maturity have rounder ends and
show less furrowing. Should be used where Fusarium Wilt is prevalent, but
on clean land is less productive than the non-resistant strains. Seeds very
small, brown with black tips and margins. Fruits approx. 15 to 17 inches
long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter.

KLONDIKE, STRIPED.....

85

An important market and shipping melon in California. Melons are large,
thick oblong, 16 to 18 inches long and 8 to 10 inches in diameter, light
green with dark rattlesnake striping. Rind medium thin, tough, flesh very
dark pink, crisp, sweet and of fine quality. Seeds very small, brown with
black tips and margins.

KLONDIKE, STRIPED, BLUE RIBBON (Wilt Resistant).....

85

A wilt resistant counter-part of Striped Klondike. Should be used where
Fusarium Wilt is prevalent but on clean land the regular strain is some-
what more productive. Fruits approx. 15 to 17 inches long and 8 to 20 inches
in diameter. Seeds very small, brown with black tips and margins.

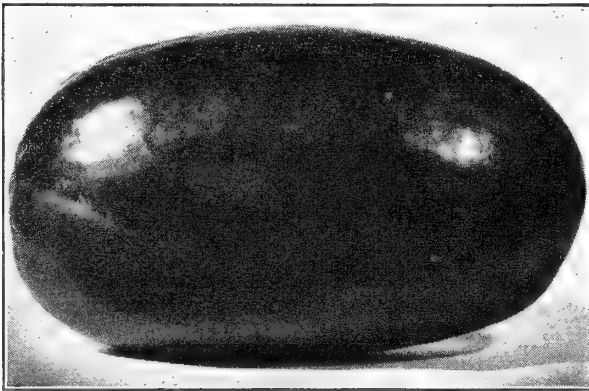
NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET.....

78

(AAS) A small very early "Ice Box" melon developed by N. H. Exp. Station. Melons
are small, elliptically shaped, and have thin rinds and many small seeds. Does
not stay in condition long. Bred for short season areas but also planted in Rio
Grande Valley and Florida where it is picked just before maturity for long
distance shipping. 90 to 95 days to maturity there. Seeds medium small and
nearly black.

PEACOCK, IMPROVED.....

85



Grown for shipping in California
and Arizona. Fruits oblong with
blocky ends, 15 to 17 inches long,
smooth. Some slightly furrowed
lengthwise. Skin dark green, rind
tough and thick. Fruits can ship for
long distances with little breakage.
Flesh crisp, deep red, tinted orange.
More uniform variety than regular
Peacock; fruits smoother. Seeds
brownish black, to black.

RHODE ISLAND RED.....

86

Developed by Rhode Island Exp. Station. Looks good in our trials and should
be an excellent early melon for North. Vigorous vines produce heavy sets
of fruits weighing 8 to 12 pounds. Good for home and market. Fruits oval,
striped. Rind firm and medium thick. Flesh attractive deep red. Seeds nearly
black.

STONE MOUNTAIN (Dixie Belle).....

90

Ideal for home and market garden; shipped North in quantity. Fruits very
large, 40 to 45 pounds, broad oval, almost round, with blocky ends; dark
green with indistinct veining; rind hard and tough; flesh bright red, crisp
and sweet. Seeds white with brown tips.

WATERMELON (Cont.)

Specially designed F-M Self Propelled Vine Seed Thresher. Conveyors take fruits to crusher and pulper.

TOM WATSON
 Popular home, market garden and shipping melon. Fruits very large, 35 to 38 pounds; oblong, cylindrical, symmetrical, dark green with fine veining of very dark green; rind very tough; flesh bright deep red, crisp and sweet; seeds vary in color from brown to almost white.

Days
90

WINTER KING AND QUEEN.....
 For home garden and local market. Fruits round, average 15 pounds; smooth, pale to yellowish-green faintly striped; rind very thin but tough. Flesh crisp and sweet, and of very good quality. When properly stored will keep for several weeks. Seeds small, brownish-black to black.

90

WONDER (Improved Kleckley's Sweet).....
 One of the leading home garden varieties, but tender rind makes it unsuitable for shipping. Large, 35 to 40 pounds, dark green oblong fruits, often 22 inches long. Flesh rich red, sweet, and firm textured. Seeds white.

85

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and CULINARY HERBS

ANISE (Pimpinella anisum)

Annual, 14 to 16 inches tall; chiefly grown for aromatic seeds used in flavoring. (Not the same as Florence Fennel which is sometimes called Sweet Anise.)

BALM (Melissa officinalis)

Low growing perennial grown for fragrant leaves, the odor of which suggests lemon; yields valuable oil used in perfumes.

BASIL, SWEET (Ocimum basilicum)

Annual about 12 inches tall; entire plant has fragrant somewhat spicy aroma; used for seasoning; oil used in perfumes.

BORAGE (Borago officinalis)

Coarse, hairy annual 12 to 18 inches tall; large thick leaves used as pot herb and for flavoring; blue flowers highly decorative and used for garnishing; good bee plant.

CARAWAY (Carum carui)

Biennial; produces rosette of leaves similar to carrot first year, and branched flowering stems, 12 to 24 inches tall the second year; grown chiefly for the aromatic seeds and the volatile oil.

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL and CULINARY HERBS (Cont.)**CATNIP (*Nepeta cataria*)**

Perennial. Plant 2½ to 3 feet tall, foliage greyish-green. Young leaves and shoots used for seasoning and the dried leaves for tea.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Annual, 2 to 2½ feet tall; grown for seeds which are used in medicine and by bakers and confectioners for flavoring.

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*)

Annual about 2 to 3 feet tall; of strong aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; chiefly grown for seed clusters used in making dill pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*)

Biennial usually treated as annual; 2 to 4 feet tall; of aromatic odor and sweet pungent flavor; seeds used for flavoring confections and medicine; differs chiefly from Florence Fennel in not having swollen leaf bases.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*)

Hardy, branched, spreading perennial of strong aromatic odor; 1 to 3 feet tall; leaves used for seasoning and extract used in medical preparations.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Half hardy, shrubby perennial; about 1½ feet tall; of a strong fragrant odor and pungent flavor; extract used as stimulant, tonic and in perfumery.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula spica*)

Half hardy perennial 2 to 2½ feet tall of a delicate aromatic odor; flower stalks dried and used in perfume and to scent linens in the home.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum marjorana*)

Tender, bushy perennial 20 inches to 2 feet high of aromatic odor and pungent flavor, chiefly grown for tender young leaves used in seasoning.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Half-hardy perennial, 2 to 4 feet tall of fragrant odor and warm bitter flavor; leaves used in seasoning and extracted oil used in perfumery.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*)

Hardy, somewhat bushy perennial 1½ to 2 feet tall; of a peculiar unpleasant odor and bitter acrid flavor; used chiefly in medicine.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Annual about 2 feet tall; of tree-like habit; the numerous thistle-like flower heads used chiefly in manufacturing of cosmetics; leaves used for flavoring.

SAGE, BROAD LEAF (*Salvia officinalis*)

Hardy, spreading perennial; 14 to 16 inches tall; of strong, pleasant aromatic odor and mildly pungent flavor; the most commonly used of all the herbs for seasoning.

SAVORY, SUMMER (*Satureia hortensis*)

Annual about 8 to 10 inches tall; entire plant aromatic; very popular for seasoning

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Hardy perennial; 8 to 10 inches tall of strong agreeable aromatic odor and pungent flavor; used in medicine and for seasoning culinary preparations.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*)

Hardy perennial forming large rosette first year and branched flowering stem 3 to 5 feet tall the second year; of fragrant spicy odor and intensely bitter flavor; used as a tonic, vermifuge and sometimes for seasoning.

VEGETABLE PLANTING INFORMATION

VEGETABLE	SEED REQUIRED			PLANTING DISTANCE		REFERENCE TABLE		
	For 100 ft. Row Seeded Direct	Per Acre		Apart in Row (After Thinning)	Between Rows	Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances		No. Plants
		Trans-planted	Seeded Direct			Distance Apart	Distance Apart	
Artichoke Seed.	1/2 oz.			18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.	12 x 1 in.	36 x 36 in.	4,840
Asparagus	1 oz.	1 lb.	6 lbs.	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.	12 x 3 in.	42 x 42 in.	12,446
Beans, Bush	1 lb.		60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	36 to 48 in.	12 x 12 in.	42 x 24 in.	6,223
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.		30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.	16 x 1 in.	42 x 36 in.	4,148
Beet (and Swiss Chard)	1 oz.		10 to 16 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	24 to 40 in.	18 x 1 in.	48 x 12 in.	10,890
Broccoli.	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.	18 x 3 in.	48 x 24 in.	7,790
Brussels Sprouts	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	18 x 12 in.	48 x 30 in.	4,356
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	12 to 18 in.	36 to 48 in.	20 x 1 in.	48 x 36 in.	3,630
Cardoon	1/2 oz.		3 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.	20 x 20 in.	60 x 36 in.	2,901
Carrot	1/2 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 30 in.	24 x 1 in.	60 x 40 in.	2,178
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	1 lb.	12 to 18 in.	30 to 48 in.	24 x 18 in.	60 x 60 in.	1,743
Celery	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	30 x 1 in.	8 x 3 ft.	5,445
Collards	1/4 lb.		10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.	30 x 6 in.	8 x 8 ft.	1,815
Corn, Sweet	1/4 oz.			1 to 2 in.	3 to 6 ft.	30 x 12 in.	10 x 1 ft.	680
Corn Salad	1/2 oz.			1 to 2 in.	3 to 6 ft.	30 x 16 in.	10 x 6 ft.	4,356
Cress	1/2 oz.			1 to 2 in.	3 to 6 ft.	30 x 20 in.	12 x 1 ft.	726
Cucumber	1/8 oz.			6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.	30 x 24 in.	12 x 5 ft.	302
Dandelion	1 oz.	4 oz.	2 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.	36 x 18 in.	16 x 1 ft.	2,722
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.			4 to 12 in.	24 to 36 in.	36 x 24 in.	16 x 16 ft.	170
Endive	1 oz.	1 lb.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	24 to 40 in.			
Fennel	1/4 oz.			18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.			
Kale	1/4 oz.	1 lb.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.			
Kohlrabi	1/2 oz.			2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.			
Leek	1/2 oz.	1 lb.	4 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.			
Lettuce	1/2 oz.			2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.			
Melon, Musk	1 oz.			2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.			
Melon, Water	1/2 oz.			2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.			
Mustard	1/4 oz.			4 to 8 in.	24 to 36 in.			
Okra	2 oz.			12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.			
Onion	1 oz.			2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.			
Parsley	1/4 oz.			4 to 8 in.	24 to 36 in.			
Peas, Garden	1/2 oz.			3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.			
Pepper	1 lb.			3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.			
Pumpkin	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	80 to 120 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.			
Radish	1/2 oz.			15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.			
Rhubarb, Seed	1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	8 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 8 ft.			
Rutabaga	1 oz.			1 in.	12 to 18 in.			
Salsify	1 oz.			4 in.	24 to 48 in.			
Spinach	1/2 oz.			6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.			
Squash, Summer	1/2 oz.			2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.			
Squash, Winter	1/2 oz.			3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.			
Tomato	1/8 oz.	2 oz.	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.			
Turnip	1/2 oz.			2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.			

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FEET OF ROW PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. between rows		Feet of row	Dis. between rows	Feet of row
18 in.		29,010	36 in.	14,526
24 in.		21,758	42 in.	12,439
30 in.		17,427	48 in.	10,853

FERRY-MORSE "TAILOR-MADE VEGETABLES" ARE BRED TO MEET GROWER SPECIFICATIONS

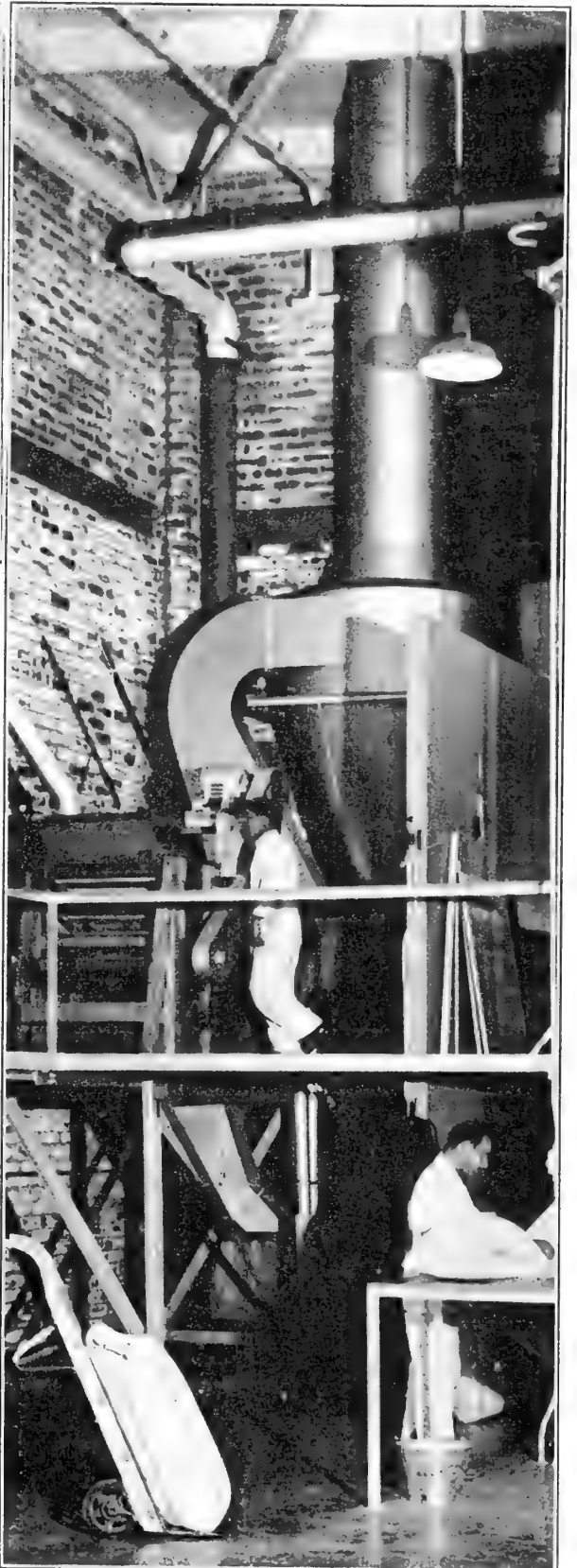
Here's a typical example of how it's done by our Breeders after Dealer, Processor, or Grower demand has been analyzed and a breeding program is planned to produce the desired variety.

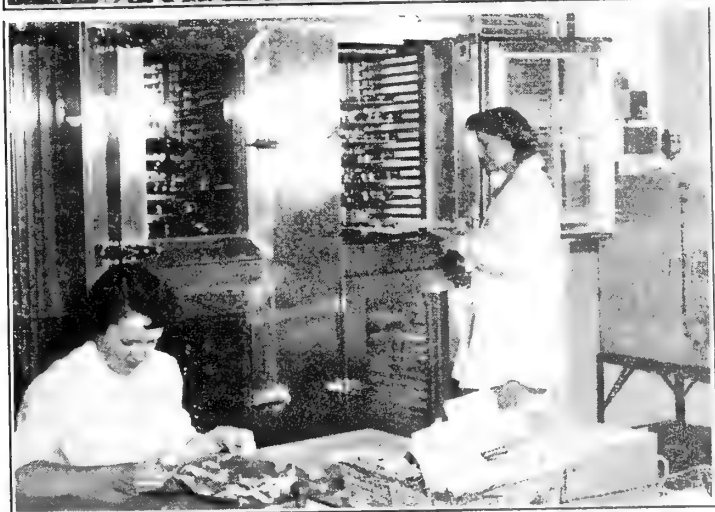


1. Breeders work toward the new variety through selection, hybridization, or induced chromosome changes within plant cells. Resultant cultures are tried in our "Breeding Shop." Only the most promising ones are saved.



2. Seed production begins.
3. Seed are harvested and cleaned.





4. Variety is tested in actual commercial production.
5. Seed is tested for purity and germination at one of our two laboratories.
6. Production samples go into further comparative trial at Research Stations. The culture is given a name and offered for sale.

Out of this highly organized, concerted effort have come many of the best vegetable varieties on the market today. The same skilled, conscientious seedsmanship also guides the production and quality control of the hundreds of standard varieties we offer for sale. In total we grow millions of pounds of seeds yearly—in nineteen states—on over thirty thousand acres. Add to this our century of experience in producing seed as *it should be produced* and you see why profit-wise growers specify **FERRY-MORSE SEEDS.**



Ferry-Morse



Detroit, Michigan

Research and Plant Breeding Stations

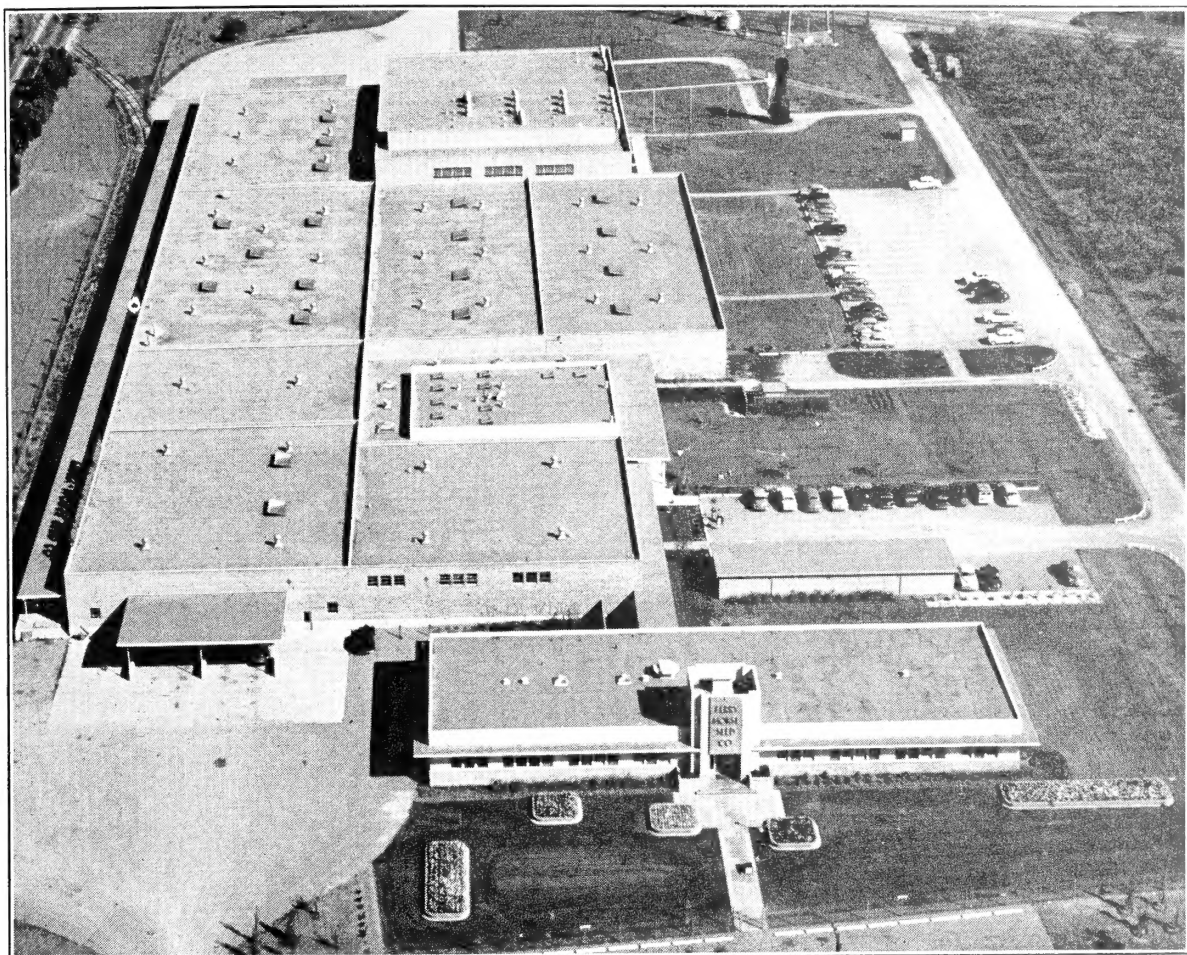
Salinas, California

Rochester, Michigan

Belle Glade, Florida

Hazelton, Idaho

Seed Co.



Mountain View, California

Seed Production

Headquarters Ranch at San Juan Bautista, California

Major Production Activities in:

California
Montana

Idaho
Ohio

Indiana
Oregon

Michigan
Tennessee

Washington

FERRY-MORSE SEED CO.